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Canadian Wheat Totals 478,965,000 Bushels; V. M. I. in Bicentenary

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 11, 1939

Gain of 29,907,000 Bushels Over '39 Estimate

OTTAWA (CP)—The total Canadian wheat crop of 1939 is estimated at 478,965,000 bushels, or 29,907,000 bushels more than the first estimate on Sept. 8, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said yesterday in its second estimate of the yields of principal grain crops in Canada.

Based on reports from crop correspondents' returns received at the end of October, the 1939 yield compared with the 350,010,000 bushels produced last year. Greatest Canadian wheat production was in 1928 when the crop reached 566,726,000 bushels.

Canada's wheat bins glutted; United States wheat insurance tested; Grange maps price-raising: Page 3.

Roosevelt Greets V. M. I. on Bicentenary

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Virginia Military Institute, the "West Point of the South" which grew from a little stone arsenal, saluted the start of its second hundred years with a booming of 21 guns today. The program included a telephone address by President Roosevelt. Gov. James H. Price dedicated a new library building.

Shipping Firms Drop Workers Due to Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—Coastal shipping companies affected by a 12-day-old longshoremen's strike today began laying off hundreds of office workers and staff employees. Officials of the International Longshoremen's Association of the American Federation of Labor estimated 10,000 pier employees here already have been dropped. The longshoremen are seeking a 40-hour week and a $1-an-hour wage scale.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A new strike tied up most of San Francisco's water-borne shipping today as negotiations for a contract between the Ship Clerks' Association of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and their employers collapsed.

Autos in World at New High: 43,819,929

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce finds that the world registration of motor vehicles has reached an all-time peak this year, with a total of 43,819,929. This year is the sixth in succession to show an increase and gains 1.7 per cent over 1938. Factory sales of automobiles in this country during September rose to a total of 200,780 units, gaining 94 per cent over August and 124 per cent over last year's month, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

War Summary: Uneasy Lowlands Marking Time

The Lowlands marked time uneasily today as mobilization measures were consolidated. Germany unofficially repeated its pledge that the neutrality of The Netherlands would be respected.

Britain and Turkey were believed making headway in bringing Bulgaria into the Balkan Entente—key to a neutral bloc in Southeast Europe friendly to the Allies.

Switzerland gave Gen. Henri Guisan power to call able-bodied men to the colors without further Government authorization.

The League of Nations cancelled plans for its December meeting, finding the time "inopportune."

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 6, and 18.

Reich Formally Annexes Polish Textile City

LODZ (AP)—This Polish textile center was formally annexed by Germany today as part of the Federal District of Wartheland.

Eden and Dominions Agents Visit Daladier

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier yesterday received Mr. Anthony Eden, British Dominions Secretary, and representatives of the British Dominions.

Anglo-Japanese Relations Discussed in Tokyo

LONDON (AP)—Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, and Masayuki Tani, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, authoritative quarters said today, discussed general British-Japanese relations in a two-hour conference in Tokyo yesterday.

New England Fish Industry Studies War Market Abroad

New markets overseas for New England fish loom today as a $100,000,000-a-year industry "stands by" ready to fill the war-borne gap in the normal supply of neutral nations of Europe.

The Massachusetts Fisheries Association has been approached on the question of how to supply the trade, according to E. H. Cooley, manager. "The industry is in a watchful waiting position," declared Mr. Cooley, "ready to step in, if opportunity offers, and endeavor to build up their outlets for seafood.

"The outlook for the fishing industry is brighter than in some time," he added, "the war having already nullified to a major degree the serious effects of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, through curtailing a substantial part of the competition of Canadian fish in our usual markets. Now comes the possibility of shipping our frozen fish to European non-warring nations, which should help our position further."

Boston fishing interests are studying the scope of the possibilities for expansion into European fields, following announcement by Harold P. Smith, New England Manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that the Netherlands may soon be in the market for fishery products of the United States.

Commercial fisheries of the Netherlands have practically ceased to operate because of the war, Mr. Smith said. Receipts of fresh fish in the Netherlands at present are restricted to catches of small craft operating within the three-mile limit; landings by occasional foreign trawlers, and shipments received from Denmark by motor truck, he pointed out.

Measures have been taken by the Netherlands Government to keep owners and crews of fishing craft informed concerning the position of mine fields in the North Sea, their usual fishing grounds. And Government officials express the opinion that fishing can be pursued without great danger if official directions are carefully observed, Mr. Smith said. Crews of fishing vessels, however, are reluctant to go to sea under prevailing conditions.

Modern methods of refrigeration and quick freezing, Boston fish interests point out, would make it possible to send New England fish to the Netherlands, where it would arrive in exactly the same condition as when it was frozen in Boston freezers. With high ocean freight charges, and war risk insurance rates, the question of price for New England fish laid down in the Netherlands is a difficult one to forecast, local fishermen said.

Importance of the price issue, however, is seen in the consular report to Mr. Smith that "the share of the United States in future imports of canned fish into the Netherlands will depend on prices, and the availability of shipping."

New England fish is recognized as the lowest price, high-quality food in America, declared Boston fish authorities. Boston companies are willing to offer their product in competition with Japanese fish which is already being marketed in the Netherlands, and voice the opinion that they could do so successfully, even on a price basis.

The World At Your Fireside
Pages 4 and 5.

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Low Countries Prepared To Resist Attack

Belgium and Holland in close consultation on tactics to withstand any eventuality.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Netherlands and Belgium, squeezed between warring powers and the sea, prepared today for any eventuality.

The Belgian Cabinet, in a night session, was believed by observers to have decided its stand should the Netherlands be attacked. It was reported that the Belgian frontier would be closed if Germany took any action against the Netherlands.

Foreign correspondents were warned by authorized sources at The Hague to limit their dispatches on defenses to material appearing in Netherlands papers.

Inquiry Into Border Fray

The Government planned to request a German investigation of Thursday night's border incident, in which one or two persons were reported shot on Netherlands soil and carried, with several others, into Germany by occupants of a German automobile.

[In Berlin, authorized sources declined today to comment anew on rumors of an intended German march into the Netherlands.

They said the German Government previously had declared it would respect the neutrality of nonbelligerents as long as they observed neutrality.

This was the last word on the subject, it was stated.]

Military measures, not officially explained, continued in both Belgium and the Netherlands. Belgium's mobilization was at a near-high of 600,000, while sections of the Netherlands' defensive water system were flooded.

The Belgian Cabinet meeting, the fourth in as many days, was followed by a long conference among Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot, Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, and Defense Minister Henri Denis.

Some Canals Reopened

Belgium, with men concentrated in the blockhouses and at the mined bridges along the Albert Canal, announced the reopening of some canals in the north, between the Albert and the Netherlands frontier.

This was taken as a pacific gesture, since these canals form a direct route to Germany.

Allies' air plan varies from unified land policy: Page 6.

All Quiet on the New York Water Front

© Aerial Explorations From Wide World

The Queen Mary and Other Craft Tied Up at Their Piers

New York's harbor becalmed in bog of neutrality: Page 7

League Drops Meeting Plans After Protest

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The League of Nations today abandoned plans to hold a wartime session of the Council and Assembly scheduled for Dec. 4 because of bitter opposition of neutral states and others.

Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General, asked the members if they would agree to a Netherlands-Swedish proposal that one of the committees of last year's Assembly meet Dec. 4 and approve the 1940 League budget—the main item of this year's agenda.

The scheduled election of World Court judges by the Assembly Council probably will be postponed and the terms of the present judges extended another year.

Bulgarian Link Needed In Balkan Peace Chain

By Harold G. Laycock
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 11—The welding of a unified bloc of nations in the Balkans—maintaining at least a "benevolent neutrality" to the Allied cause—appears more imminent today than at any moment since the war started.

For reliable circles here believe that Bulgaria may be persuaded to join the Balkan Entente.

The move is expected to result from the latest British-Turkish-Bulgarian diplomatic discussions. It would bridge one of the major gaps to Balkan solidarity—a gap which has been particularly wide for the past five years since Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Rumania formed a league which Bulgaria interpreted as directed against itself.

Bulgaria's inclusion in the Balkan Entente would be a fitting climax to Turkey's six-year efforts to bring Sofia into amicable relations with the other Balkan capitals. Moreover, this week's visit to Istanbul of the British Minister at Sofia is accepted here as conclusive proof of Britain's most urgent desire to promote Turko-Bulgar understandings so as to exclude the quickening Russo-German tutelage over this dissatisfied Balkan state.

Britain and Turkey Agreed

Britain and Turkey appear to have agreed that the Balkans could be kept out of war if Bulgaria forged the missing link in the Balkan peace chain.

Turko-British concern over the Bulgarian question arises from information that Franz von Papen, Germany's envoy, in a recent interview with the Bulgarian Premier, George Kiosseivanoff, assured him that both Dobrudja and the Thrace corridor would be restored to Bulgaria after a German victory, provided Germany is now given commercial and certain political influence at Sofia.

Allied concern lest German "generosity" may excite Russia to make even more expansive counterbids more acceptable to Sofia and result in firm Russian tutelage over Bulgaria would explain the speed with which Britain and Turkey have moved to prevent either a Hammer and Sickle or the Swastika policy for that country.

Rumania Urges Action

The Turkish Ambassador to Rumania after several recent consultations at Bucharest is understood to have informed Ankara of Rumania's enthusiasm for Italian efforts to construct a Balkan bloc. But Turkey is pessimistic as to Sofia's reception of Rome's reported proposals since these would postpone all territorial issues until eventual peace.

Turkey is now in possession of Bulgaria's minimum demands as a result of the most recent consultations. It is expected that Turkey will make the next advance to Rumania so as to convince King Carol's regime of the necessity of certain territorial sacrifices to the Bulgars in order to secure unity and keep Southeast Europe from the war.

The talks at Istanbul are reported to have evolved a workable scheme which diplomatic circles here are hopeful of success.

This scheme contains three points.

Rumania withdraws troops: Page 7.

Navy Demands U. S. Ships Be Kept on Sea

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Much of the intensive effort being made by President Roosevelt and the Maritime Commission to keep American ships busy and on the seas, may be traced directly to the high command of the United States Navy and its concept of an expanding national defense program.

The Navy believes imperatively that it must have a competent modern and greatly enlarged merchant marine which readily can be converted into auxiliary troop and supply ships in wartime.

There are two widely differing schools of thought here with respect to this conviction, and to the current efforts to keep the merchant marine a going concern through the period of neutrality.

One, characteristic of naval and shipping circles, holds that the merchant marine should be given the benefit of every doubt under the Neutrality Law, and should reasonably be allowed to continue on routes in the shadow ground of safety until they are proved to be too dangerous.

The opposite view, centering on the State Department, concedes that the Navy is faced with a difficult dilemma, but insists that in case of doubt, American ships should be tied up rather than sailed into trouble. Otherwise those ships might bring about the very peril of war which naval preparedness is supposed to avoid.

Explaining the Naval Viewpoint

The State Department's attitude is well understood; that of the Navy is not as clear to the average man on the street. The following considerations will explain, therefore, the pressure of the Navy and the Maritime Commission for stretching the Neutrality Law as far as possible in their direction.

For 35 years off and on, the Government has been sedulously using its influence and lavish subsidies to avert another situation such as that in 1917 when the United States was caught with highly inadequate auxiliary shipping. Most of the building came in the years just after the war, however, and the ships are now archaic. Thus, under the Roosevelt preparedness drive, the Maritime Commission ordered 129 new ships in the past two years and the dreams of its Navy-trained chair-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Patriotism Defined For New Armistice

Loving one's country as instrument of civilization asked by Butler—Nations linked.

A radio symposium by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was marked by speeches from representatives of five countries.

President Roosevelt appealed for needed funds for the Red Cross. Placed wreath on Tomb of Unknown Soldier. Voiced peace aims in a five-minute address to the Virginia Military Institute.

Nation - wide observances were held by the American Legion.

Throughout Europe, actual warfare curtailed many Armistice Day observances but gave poignant emphasis to study of the basis on which lasting peace can be founded.

In England, Queen Elizabeth speaks to the women of the British Empire.

In Italy there was little talk of Armistice. Emphasis was placed on the anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel and the conquests under his reign.

In France, President Lebrun said "the world is with us"; in Berlin Nazi officials promised "victory will be ours."

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Future wars can be avoided through teaching that true patriotism means loving one's country as an instrument of civilization and as a power for moral progress instead of following it blindly, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared here today in the endowment's Nation-wide Armistice day radiocast.

Joining with speakers from Panama, China, Brazil, Cuba, and Colombia, Dr. Butler stressed that democracy and education were safeguards against the emotional appeals whereby civilized peoples are led to forget their horror of war and its consequences.

"It would doubtless be quite impossible in this day and generation for a democracy in which public opinion ruled to be involved by its Government in an aggressive war," Dr. Butler said.

Reflection Triumphs

"We in the United States have seen the power of these emotional and unreasoning appeals from time to time in matters of domestic policy. We have seen them exercise influence for perhaps a decade and then finally yield to the constructive power of reflection and better understanding. The world does not yet seem to have reached a point where similar experiences may be expected in the life of nations in regard to their dealings with one another."

Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, another speaker on the program, declared that the role of the New World today is to remain strong and united and ready to use its moral influence over the peoples at war in order to restore peace.

"Rule of Law"

"War is not an inevitable fact nor a general law of life as a certain conception of moral Darwinism pretends," Señor Aranha declared, "but rather a remaining trace of primitive life. As to its practical results, war is entirely negative. A man who lives only to defend himself ceases to be a creative mind—almost ceases to be a man. Likewise, the human society, in order not to lose its humanity and to avoid decay, must put an end to the struggle which divides itself internally and accept in the external relations the rule of law."

Señor Aranha contrasted the Old World with the new, stressing that civilization in the latter came from co-operation and that Pan-Americanism rose from the fact that men, coming from other continents, soon found that, in order to overcome obstacles, they were compelled to help each other morally and materially.

Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante y Sirven, of Cuba, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, called upon the teachers of the world to emphasize the horrors and injustices of war in their grade school, high school, and university classes as the best means of building up anti-war resistance.

Gabriel Turbay, Colombian Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, called for regional leagues of nations as the first step toward world-wide co-operation.

President Arosemana of Panama, also spoke.

In addition to the endowment's program, which was carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City also had widespread observances of Armistice Day, the principal ceremony taking place at the Eternal Light in Madison Square Park. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was the principal speaker at this occasion, while his address was followed by radio messages from Sir William George Coxen, Lord Mayor of London, and M. Faure, President of the Municipal Council of Paris.

Intimate Message from Washington

Armistice Day Finds the United States Disillusioned as to the Past but With Hope and Faith for the Future of the World

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

It is only news-reporting to say that Armistice Day, 1939, finds the United States in a mood of disillusionment toward the world without. It is an act of citizenship to add that disillusion is not enough, that constructive thinking, hope, and faith must soon emerge and be blended in a plan for the future.

The time has not yet come when Americans are planning as constructively for a better world as they did in the latter years of the last war. Yet without such planning the future is bleak indeed. The American contribution this time may well be very different from the starry-eyed glimpses that came to men in 1917-19. We have learned much. But surely, when our mood of ashy revulsion wears off, we will realize that we are still citizens of a world as well as citizens of a republic, and that we owe a primary duty under the Fatherhood of God to the brotherhood of man.

This is not to say that a call for another crusade is coming. We have learned that crusading is not enough. We have learned that our first duty is to take care of our own democracy—see that our own public opinion is ready for the steps which we may urge upon the world. Indeed, we should make work well at home the plans we proffer for a wider stage. Thus the first service which Armistice Day should demand from Americans is a rededication to the tasks that must be tackled under the banner of national unity. Not national unity under a single political leader, but unity for progress toward the goals upon which all true parties agree, through methods over which they properly disagree.

These goals have been often defined, better than I can do. They comprise the ideals of liberty, of opportunity, of security. New deals and old really are united on true American principles. The quarrels are principally about tempo and organization. Sometimes these things are fundamental, and sometimes they only seem to be.

Domestic Situation Eases

Already, in things domestic, a measure of national unity has emerged. Many bitter quarrels have been submerged. A partial political reaction against the Administration has taken place, with two effects: on the one hand Congress is checking the Executive much more thoroughly than formerly, on the other hand the Executive has begun numerous moderating administrative changes which make its agencies more palatable.

There is not, and there need not be, a real "adjournment of politics." The opposition still needs to keep its eye on the Administration, and the press keeps on throwing its searchlight into the recesses of policy. But Republicans did not hesitate, during the neutrality debate, to cross over to the Administration side, and Democrats are not now afraid to condemn the ship-transfer proposal as a scheme of applying the Neutrality Law too flexibly.

In one respect, American policy and its public opinion are already widening. There is general support of closer inter-American relations. This week end important educators from all parts of the United States came to Washington for another conference on cultural associations between the Americas. The recent Panama Conference was the most harmonious in inter-American history. There are still many basic problems ahead to adjust.

It is to be doubted, for instance, whether American opinion will support a trade agreement with the Argentine which makes significant concessions to this competing producer, and the Argentine negotiations may help to wipe authority for reciprocal agreements from the statute books next year. Moreover, it is not clear that United States and Argentine concepts of neutrality and continental defense can be fully adjusted.

But these are details. The basic point is that the United States is ready to make a contribution toward regional peace organization. And why not build on this basis? Why not integrate the American organization with a world organization, when, as and if a world group is again possible? Perhaps regional co-operation may be the door to organized peace, next time.

No Flowery Speeches

Twenty-one years have passed since the first armistice. There will be no flowery speeches at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Arlington ridge today, where the autumn colors still throw their ruddy pattern. There will be, first of all, the disillusionment of which we spoke earlier: a burning, weary fear that all the sacrifices of the last war were in vain. But beneath this fear, perhaps unrecognized at once, there will be a realization that no sacrifice is in vain if its lesson is learned. And the lesson today is simple, it is clear: not wars alone need to be fought, peace must be waged and won, too.

The last war only seemed to end with Nov. 11, 1918. The testing time began at Versailles, and humanity lost the peace. It lost the peace once more in 1920 when the United States—again in disillusioned mood—withdrew from the organizing effort. Perhaps withdrawal was justified, but the effect on the peace was still disastrous. And the peace was lost in the mid-twenties when Republican Germany cooled its heels at the doorstep of political revision. It was lost again as economic revision failed to come at all. And it went under to various attacks in 1929, in 1932, in 1935 and 1938 and 1939. We know now that we did not fight hard enough for peace.

So Armistice Day today is a challenge to turn our faces again and eternally toward the road to peace. We Americans do not yet see the way ahead. We can only think, so far, of keeping our nation out of war, and to some extent of organizing peace in our Hemisphere. These would be great achievements. But there would still remain the greater task of proving that men as brothers can and do live not alone in a town, not a city or state or nation or continent, but in a world.

Erwin D. Canham

Colorfulness and Architecture Win Award for Savory Beef Stew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The humble beef stew has come into its own. Once it may have been regarded as one of the more insignificant menus for the family dinner table. Today it stands as a new symbol of the struggle for refined improvement that stops at nothing. How is its color scheme? Its architecture? Is it in "good taste?"

Gilbert Hensley, Negro chef of the Irving Place cafeteria, owned by the Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc., won a $15 prize this week because he has never taken this matter of stewing beef too lightly. His stew was judged the best out of eight in a contest that awarded 60 per cent for flavor, 20 per cent for appearance and 20 per cent for consistency, with 100 persons gathered to taste and judge.

It was whispered that some of them went beyond tasting. They ate. Most of them were officials and members of the consumers' group, 4,000 strong, which owns and operates eight cafeterias in this city, the chefs of which were the contestants.

From now on, the beef stew—popular choice of many a cafeteria patron—will be subjected to an honest searchlight in the interests of its intrinsic simplicity, according to speakers.

"Our purpose is to uncover beef stew," one of the spokesmen announced before the tasting contest. "Let us remove all the gaudy frills, all hocus-pocus and pretense."

Beef stew, in order to possess that elusive charm, it was declared, must be brown, not gray, tender, not tough, it must be easily identified, and the gravy must be neither too thick nor too thin. Then, if it has that subtle stewy flavor, it has a smelling chance of success.

The Week in Focus: Tension on Netherlands' Frontier as Peace Offer Marks Time

Snag in Soviet-Finn Parley; U. S. Pensioneers Defeated

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

The dogs of total war remained chained along the border where the Netherlands and Belgium face Germany. But apparently some secret information, possessed by the Low Countries' rulers, led to a swift series of joint actions by these Sovereigns this week. Monday night King Leopold hurried to a midnight parley with Queen Wilhelmina. Tuesday they launched a joint peace appeal —an offer of mediation to Germany, Britain and France.

Later, Belgium increased its mobilization to 600,000 men. On Friday the Netherlands flooded elementary defense areas with the sea, recalling an old invader to help repel a possible new one. American and British consulates advised their nationals to leave Holland.

What could it mean? Was the German High Command preparing for a break—through to the Coast—hoping thereby to outflank France's Verdun-like Maginot Line; or, even more important, to seize coastal air and U-boat bases in preparation for heavy raids against British industrial centers and North Sea commerce? Or did Germany expect that a mere threatening aspect would produce capitulation, even as Russia had triumphed with the little Baltic States? Would Germany risk the effect on world opinion of an invasion of these neutral nations?

The Netherlands was reported ready to abandon or inundate great sections of territory, to save the vital coastal areas, while Belgian strategy called for vigorous defense along its little Maginot Line at the Albert Canal.

Thursday a shooting affray on the Netherlands-German border may or may not have had crisis connections. The Netherlands Government has requested Germany to make a thorough investigation of the incident, in which several men were reported to have been dragged across the frontier into Germany.

Meantime, the peace overtures, launched perhaps chiefly to gain time, were meeting with generally pessimistic response. Britain declared that Germany's aims were incompatible with its own. Germany, saying that its words would be misrepresented by London, preferred to let the Allies talk first. On Friday, however, the Netherlands-Belgian offer was endorsed by King Carol of Rumania and Pope Pius XII.

Moscow's Moves

They're deadlocked — they're negotiating—they're deadlocked: in that order the parleys between Finland and Soviet Russia progressed this week. Thursday, Finland grew hopeful. Russia, relaxing its demands, reportedly dropped the proposals for a non-aggression pact, said it would take an island in place of the naval base on the Finnish mainland, insisted mainly that the Finnish boundary on the Karelian Peninsula be pushed back from Leningrad. Friday, however, the parleys again struck an unrevealed snag.

The Kremlin's milder official tone in contrast to press criticism of Finland, plus careful avoidance of a Soviet-Nazi military alliance, plus the dusting off of the old Communist battlecry "Workers of the World Unite," at the Bolshevik Revolution anniversary celebrations, made Russia seem slightly less immediately menacing in Allied eyes this week.

Moscow saw a lavish spectacle as the Soviets celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the "October revolution," with soldiers, sailors, workers, tanks and motorized units parading past Stalin. Equally remarkable, however, were the mental gymnastics in Premier Molotoff's keynote speech.

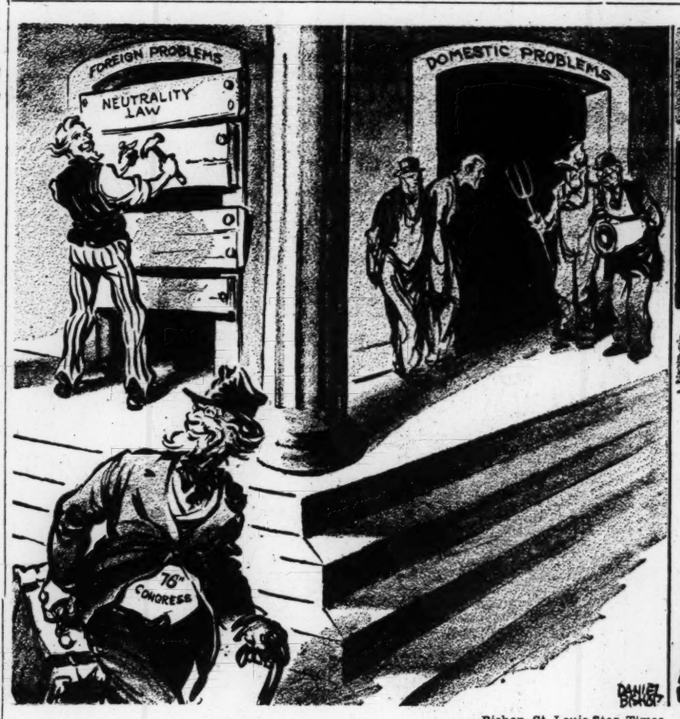
Russia, whose pact with Germany encouraged the Reich to attack Poland, was pictured as the great exemplar of peace. Russia, busily supplying Reich war needs, condemned the United States for repealing its arms embargo. Britain and France, who sought peace with Germany until the Polish war, were presented as villains oppressing the workers in an imperialistic war.

What Is Neutrality?

Passage of the new Neutrality Act was based on the premise that by keeping American ships away from the war zone, war could be kept away from America. For that reason the United States voluntarily surrendered its rights to the freedom of the seas.

But hardly had the ink dried on the new Act before the United States Lines asked permission to transfer the registry of eight of its boats to Panama. Legally, it appeared, such action was all right. But was it in harmony with the spirit of the new law?

Secretary of State Hull was all for squelching the proposal. And he said so. But his superior, President Roosevelt, thought differently. At first he defended the project. The United States Maritime Commission also put its tentative O. K. on the plan. There were the makings of a real Cabinet crisis in the issue. But by week end the President had begun to waver. He argued the plight of the seamen as a reason for allowing registry in Panama. He seemed to realize the formidable Congressional opposition that would seize any subterfuge he might agree to regarding ship transfer. Yet he continued to argue the legality of the transfer, the possibility that he might not be legally able to block it. It was a struggle between his heart and his head, and he was reluctant to decide.



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

"Thanks, but Come Back Through the Main Entrance"

—Talburt, New York World-Telegram

"What the ——!"

Election Day

California: Californians took a look at their possible menu of ham and eggs last Tuesday and turned thumbs down. Not that $30-Every-Thursday would not have been acceptable to most of them. But there was enough doubt about how and who was going to finance such liberal pensions to convince a top-heavy majority to cast their votes against the plan.

The question now confronting California and the Nation as a whole is how partially to satisfy that large group of underprivileged Americans who support such unorthodox pension plans. Perhaps more generous terms are needed in the Social Security Act.

Ohio: Ohioans, also, last Tuesday went to the polls to decide a pension plan issue. Their's was the "$50-After-60" program. And they snowed it under 3 to 1.

But its promoter, Herbert S. Bigelow, wasn't dismayed. He's prepared to try again "until we win." Somehow, it seems, it's going to take more than these "poll-ish" victories to down these unorthodox pension plans. While "Ham and Eggs" and $50-After-60" were badly beaten this week, the problem that produced them remains.

New York City: For six long years Tammany Hall has been out in the cold. It has been Fusion's "day." But on last Tuesday, Tammany staged a comeback. Not only did the organization's candidates run away with every court and county office at stake in Greater New York, but it even defeated three La Guardia-backed contestants for major bench places.

The Wigwam really had something to celebrate over—after six lean years. It even dared to anticipate a 1941 mayoralty victory after La Guardia's unprecedented two terms of reform.

The Dynamic Reich

Time Bomb: The world this week saw a dynamic attempt to remove a Dictator who believes in dynamism. But Reichsführer Hitler escaped the Munich beer cellar explosion by a matter of minutes. Old Nazi campaigners, remaining in the scene of the abortive 1923 Putsch to discuss Hitler's just-delivered speech, were the victims when a time bomb exploded in the loft above, fatally injuring seven.

While the Gestapo and other police units combed Germany with Prussian thoroughness, and while the Reich's press blamed the British secret service and the Jews, various conjectures took shape. How, observers asked, could a plotter have penetrated the super-protective cordon around Hitler, without official connivance somewhere? Did this event hint at widespread German unrest, perhaps at Nazidom's course Communist-ward?

Or, was the bombing a ruthlessly-staged attempt by the Government to rally Germandom around its leader? A British newspaper recalled that Nazis stand accused of arranging a Reichstag fire. Or, if the plotters were foreign, as charged, did they think that destruction of the leader alone could smash the closely-knit revolution that is National Socialism?

Hitler's speech at Munich went partially unnoticed in the confusion. Again he charged Britain with seeking war, and with being unready to share its colonial resources. Significantly, he stated that the Reich was ready for a five-year conflict, if Britain wanted it.

Staying Power: Unofficial surveys of Germany's staying power, completed this week, gave the Reich a long war endurance, IF Russia is willing to co-operate by stinting itself. Russia, it was stated, could supply manganese, cereals, timber, some oil and cotton. With these and Balkan food for men and munitions, both the Nazi home front and the West Wall might remain intact for a long time.

Meanwhile, Germany is witnessing two major population movements. Thousands of Baltic Germans are being repatriated in the Reich, and other thousands of Jews are being moved out, many of them to central Poland around Lublin. This exodus is complicating the already desperate plight of the Polish Jews.

British Diplomacy

Britain's Empire war effort moved ahead encouragingly among the Dominions this week, but encountered in India the Hindu demands for immediate self-government. At London the Dominions Ministers, assembled to co-ordinate war measures, reported substantial progress. In India, however, six of the 11 Provincial Legislatures — these and two more have nationalist Hindu Congress Party majorities —had resigned in protest.

Mohandas K. Gandhi reiterated this week his demand that Britain grant India its political freedom now, rejecting the British contention that India must first achieve internal balance between the Hindu majority and the Moslem, "depressed classes," and Princely State minorities.

But the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, has not abandoned his talks with Indian leaders, even though his offer of Cabinet position to them has been rejected. Britain is contending that the war makes final steps to self-government inopportune today, and that the Congress Party demands would mean the subjugation of India's minorities.

Another British White Paper was published this week. It was concerned with the Rome rather than the Berlin end of the Axis. It revealed a trade pact with the Italians, and agreement for tightening trade between the two nations. Following the shakeup of the Italian Cabinet last week, it hinted at further weakening of the Axis.

Americana

Steel Case: The "little steel" strike of 1937 returned to the news this week. A United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a unanimous decision, backed up the National Labor Relations Board which in an order had blamed the Republic Steel Corporation for that industrial war. The Court and the Board insist the Company rehire about 5,000 workers; that it pay them back wages—perhaps $7,500,000 in all. Said the Court: the "little steel" strike was not a sit-down strike; rather the Company was trying to crush the labor union that was working to organize the workers.

Republic Steel is expected to appeal to the Supreme Court. The Company has by more than a coincidence a $7,500,000 suit pending in Federal Court against the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Living standards: It's a startling collection of facts and figures that appear in the National Resources Committee report on "Consumer Expenditures in the United States," just published. The poorer one third of the country is not living within its income. Incidentally the average income of that group is less than $780 a year. Yes, one-third of America's families have to try to live on less than that—and they can't. Nine-tenths of the families have to try to live on less than $2,500.

Points out the report: "We cannot solve our economic problems unless the consumers of the Nation are able to buy the output of goods and services which industry can produce."

Red Party "Line": America's Communist Party has let go the New Deal's coattails and returned to its first love. Almost simultaneously with Molotoff in Moscow, Earl Browder in Boston laid down the new party line. It is a return to the theme of the world revolution. No more co-operation in a "democratic front."

Russia's new European policy, of course, explains the switch. Dutiful Mr. Browder merely echoed his Moscow master. Last week's slogan that "Communism is 20th century Democracy" is being replaced by the Communists' old battle cry: "Workers of the World Unite. On with the World Revolution."

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Arnold Says Antitrust Drive Is Not Purposefully Antilabor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—New antitrust indictments involving Cleveland labor unionists brought a statement from Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold today that the Justice Department's investigation of the building industry was not directed against labor.

"Legitimate labor activity always has been respected," said Mr. Arnold, head of the Department's Antitrust Division. "There has not been any action against labor unions as such, but only in cases where unions or their officers have been used to create a scarcity or some other restraint on commerce. Certainly there has been no action because of a union's efforts to get better wages, hours, or working conditions."

Cleveland is the fourth city in which Union officials have been indicted since the Department announced early in October that it would conduct a Nation-wide inquiry in the hope of seeing construction costs lowered. Indictments have been returned also in St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, and Washington.

A federal grand jury at Cleveland Nov. 10 indicted nine individuals, three corporations, and an association on charges of conspiring to restrain trade through monopoly of the glazing industry there. Don A. Campbell, business agent of the Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, and Glaziers Union Local, two assistants and a member of the Union were among those indicted. Mr. Campbell now is in prison on an extortion charge.

The building inquiry presently is the busiest front in the Antitrust Division's activities against alleged restraints of trade. But Mr. Arnold's force of 185 lawyers is active also in numerous other fields. An aide said that the full program of antitrust enforcement had not yet been disclosed and that new inquiries could be expected.

Forty-seven anti-trust cases are pending in the courts. Most important of these involve building, aluminum, oil, automobile, financing, motion pictures, railroads, medicine, paper, and milk.

In the building inquiry, grand juries are considering evidence in New York and San Francisco and will take it up in Detroit next week. Investigators are at work in Chicago and Los Angeles and in half a dozen other cities which the department has declined to name.

U. S. War Entry Opposed In Plan Before Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWY YORK, Nov. 11—A 10-point program for keeping the United States out of war was placed before President Roosevelt by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches today. At the same time the Alliance went on record strongly in support of the stand by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, against transfer of American-flag ships to Panamanian registry to circumvent the application of the Neutrality Act and the President's proclamation barring United States vessels from European war zones.

The peace program, prepared by the Executive Committee of the Alliance, headed by the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, was placed before the President with the thought of "frankly recognizing that the failure of the United States to assume its due share of responsibility in international affairs had been a contributing cause of the [world] breakdown of law and order."

A summary of the 10 points follows:

1. Srtengthen in every practicable way the efforts of our Government to keep the United States out of war.
2. Support all efforts of our Government to seek a peace based on justice for all nations.
3. Promote measures calculated to prevent American economic participation in aggression.
4. Organize public opinion against the exploitation of war for private gain and in support of legislation to curb such profiteering.
5. Combat all forms of propaganda that tend to create warped judgments, unjust animosities and intolerant attitudes.
6. Help to protect democratic ideals and safeguard civil liberties.
7. Work for adequate peace machinery and stress the duty of the United States to co-operate in making such machinery effective.
8. Continue to strengthen the work of the churches to further international good will.
9. Relieve the suffering of victims of oppression and aggression.
10. Encourage and strengthen the faith of our people in the continued possibilities of a peaceful world.

Debate on Transfer

Support of Mr. Hull's opposition to transfer of registry of American ships was not had without a question from the Alliance membership when the question was brought before the national convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel Nov. 10, with Bishop Oldham, President, in charge. It was held by some speakers that the subject was too technical to deal with and that Alliance action might be interpreted as a reflection on the integrity of President Roosevelt in carrying out the provisions of the Neutrality Act This opposition was, however, voted down, with the following resolution adopted:

"We look with disfavor upon the proposal of the Maritime Commission to permit the registry of United States ships under the flag of Panama, and believe it is contrary to the announced neutrality of this country, and not in harmony with the spirit of legislation recently passed by Congress. We commend the attitude of Secretary Hull in announcing his opposition to the plan and ask the President of the United States to prevent the plan from being carried into action."

Co-operation for Peace

Co-operation between church societies and business leaders in preparing a foundation for a lasting peace was urged by Bishop Oldham and Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation and head of the International Chamber of Commerce. Bishop Oldham recalled that a resolution voicing the need for such co-operation had been adopted by the International Committee of the Alliance at its meeting in Geneva last August, and urged that it be made effective.

Mr. Watson agreed with Bishop Oldham and added, "In my judgment, this organization and other religious organizations and people representing different forms of worship throughout the world should be prepared to take an active part in helping develop plans for future security, happiness, and contentment of all people."

Among the other speakers were the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Rector of Christ [Methodist Episcopal] Church here, the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, President of the Church Peace Union, and Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, who spoke on Russia's role in the European war.

Engineers See Machine Test 1-10,000,000th Inch Oil Film

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Machinery for testing the lubricating properties of oil films only one ten-millionth of an inch thin, emerged from experiments in the Columbia School of Engineering at the preview of modern engineering practices yesterday and today. The experiments were given before engineers attending celebrations of the School's seventy-fifth anniversary.

The device has been mounted on a brick and cement foundation in a new oil laboratory constructed beneath Low Memorial Library. Here physicists assert there is a minimum of vibration. It consists of highly efficient indicators showing the amount of friction involved in the rubbing of diamonds and sapphires over highly polished and thinly lubricated surfaces of steel, gold, platinum, and rhodium.

It was devised by William Claypoole, first holder of a fellowship in the School of Engineering given by a prominent oil company for research in lubrication. By turning a graduated disc he can adjust the pull necessary to balance friction so the pointer on the face of the dial stays in the zero position. Consequently a glance at the reading on the disc at any moment gives the exact value of the friction.

Precautions Taken

To obtain such accurate measures, special precautions must be taken to thoroughly clean the surfaces of the metal test specimens. This is in itself a major problem, Mr. Claypoole said. "Steel is especially difficult to clean because it is so susceptible to oxidation. A piece of newly cleaned steel allowed to remain wet for even a few seconds acquires a visible film of rust, and it is practically impossible, even by the most exacting methods, to prevent some oxidation."

Even the touch of the finger causes a thin film of salts and oil to form on the specimen. Dust from the air must be excluded, since this would cause roughness on the highly polished surfaces.

Coating the metals with oil to be tested is another problem. At present, Mr. Claypoole spreads it by converting the oil to a fine fog. The particles being electrically charged, these droplets attach themselves to the clean metal surface in a film of uniform thickness of any desired amount.

Reason for Research

At first glance it might be asked why the study of such thin oil films is practical? Although clearances between rubbing parts in modern machinery, especially in the automobile and high-speed electrical machines, are extremely small, the surfaces are so smooth that in ordinary operation the protecting oil film is thick enough to provide perfect protection against actual metal-to-metal contact.

The trouble is that when machinery of any kind is started after a period of rest, there is grave risk of injury because the pressure has squeezed out the oil until only an extremely thin film remains. It is to prevent damage at such times that researchers now study the properties of thin oil films and the effect of surface polish on rubbing metals.

The main part of the apparatus consists of two accurately balanced arms pivoted to each other like the letter T lying on its side. The lower end of the vertical arm holds a rounded sapphire. A delicate electric contact device, attached to the upper end of the arm is so arranged that if the gem moves three-quarters of a thousandth of an inch in either direction, the movement even though too small to be visible to the unaided eye, is recorded on a meter.

During the test, the operator watches the movements of the sapphire as indicated on the meter.

Mine Roof Tests

Also showing at the invitational preview was a new method of studying the roof structures of mines. It promises a factual method for determinig just how far miners can go in their operations without roof shorings. Enginers formerly had to wait until a roof collapsed before they could study conditions which brought it about

War Boom Not Here Yet, Mrs. Roosevelt Declares

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed belief that every individual could help prevent undue price increases and that the Government should "take certain very decisive measures to prevent profiteering."

Writing in the November Democratic Digest, Mrs. Roosevelt told a questioner, however, that she did not think the country had experienced a war boom yet. If prices rise beyond a legitimate point, particularly without an accompanying gain in wages, she said, citizens should report the instances to Government officials.

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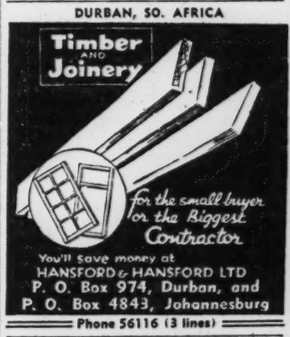
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Washington Sideglances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Old Friends: News photographers complained of the difficulty of finding important faces at the Soviet Embassy reception this week, yet there were two persons there who seldom miss a Washington party. One was William, the negro doorman, who wears a coachman's coat and tall silk hat and calls out in a sonorous tone for the "Finnish Ambassador's car."

The other was Ridgewell, the man who repeats your name to the host and hostess.

Both are Washington institutions. They belong to the caterer and come to the party along with the food and silverware.

Guest of Honor: The floral arrangements at Soviet Embassy functions always include a sheath of red roses to decorate the bust of Lenin in a second floor parlor.

Don't We All? Now that Congress has gone home, Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont has resumed his favorite pastime. To a friend who saw him at the airport the other day and asked whether he was about to take a trip, he explained, no, he just enjoys sitting and watching the planes come and go.

Chosen Few: The curtailed social program at the White House means that fewer musical artists will get an opportunity to sing or play at "command performances" this year. Usually, a musicale has followed each State dinner, but this year the dinners are all to be omitted. Only musicales will be three or four Mrs. Roosevelt plans to give in the afternoons.

Only pay White House performers ever get is an autographed picture of the President and his wife and the right to say they have sung or played at the President's home.

Artists this year will be selected by A. W. Greiner, of the Steinway Company, New York, successor to Henry Junge, who performed the service for many years.

Playing the Game: Most women if they were the President's wife, would think it something of a bore if not a great burden to have people asking them their opinions all the time on any subject from bustles to Bolsheviks.

But not Mrs. Roosevelt. She thinks it's "fun." That was the word she used the other day to describe the narrow course she has to steer to say something worthwhile and yet not hurt the President.

This Democracy: Sign in a grocery store window: "This market will be closed on Nov. 23: Franksgiving."

Glassed-In or Rubber 'Rivers' Serve in Unique Erosion Study

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 11 (AP)—Five man-made rivers and flood streams are being studied here for ways to fight erosion and the cutting of deep arroyos.

The miniature stream beds were built by the Soil Conservation Laboratory, the only one of its kind, operated jointly by the California Institute of Technology and the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Natural scientists and engineers place fine earth particles, sand, gravel, or oily materials in the streams and watch what happens.

Waterfall Glassed In

"With this device," said Brooks Morris, pointing to a glassed-in waterfall, "we are studying ways to harness a stream's energy so it will not begin cutting again as soon as it passes from a concrete lined bed into its normal channel.

"We find that by putting a check on the stream with gates or other means, such as slanting the concrete bed upward, the flow at the foot of the fall is, in effect, turned back on itself and loses its energy in churning about.

"The speed of flow after water has passed over a channel dam thus can be greatly reduced."

The digging effect of water pouring over a dam is studied in another glassed-in watercourse, with the object of determining how deep the base of a dam should be placed. As the flow over the dam is increased, a circular motion develops at the foot of the fall, carrying sand back into the fall itself. The cutting of the water at the foot of the dam is reduced tremendously.

Rubber-Lined River

A rubber-lined "river" two feet wide, two feet deep, and 100 feet long is used to find how gravel and small rocks are carried by a flood.

Another glass-lined stream, 12 inches deep, 33 wide, and 60 feet long, gives a picture of how fine sediment is carried. This "river" can be tilted at one end to give any speed of flow desired.

A fifth man-made stream, smaller but nearly as long, is used to study turbulence. Tiny balls of oily substances, mixed so the balls will stand suspended at any desired level when the water is still, give a clear picture of what happens when the water is made turbulent.

"All these devices," said V. A. Vanoni, laboratory director, "should acquaint us with certain laws which will enable us to build better works to decrease flood stream cutting and erosion."

Humanity in Slums In Prize Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Prize-winning photographs of sordid examples of tenement housing here are on exhibit at the Rand Educational Institute, No. 7 East Fifteenth Street, under the auspices of the Citizen's Housing Council. The prints, which were formerly on view at the World's Fair, the New York Public Library, and the Museum of the City, may be seen at the Rand Institute up to Nov. 18.

The first prize of $100 went to John Muller out of 702 contestants for his photograph "Poverty." A second prize of $50 was awarded to David Robbins, and a third prize of $30 went to Arnold Eagle and Max Yavno.

In addition there were 15 photographs which won honorable mention awards.

Contestants were asked to show the "meaning" of the slums—not merely record architecture or details of construction, but seek to show bad and good housing in terms of human values.

Oaks to Grace Birthplace Of Author of Poem 'Trees'

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Two pin oaks will be dedicated Nov. 12 at the treeless birthplace of Joyce Kilmer, author of the poem "Trees."

Dean Frazer Metzger of Rutgers University and Mayor Richard V. Mulligan will dedicate them. There has been no tree on the premises for many years.

Leaders in the Grange

© Harris & Ewing

They Tackle Farm Problems

Upper left: Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. Lower left: Fred Brenckman, legislative representative of the National Grange at Washington. Right: Mrs. Beulah Hasse of Trout Creek, Mont., Master of the Montana Grange and the only woman who is a State Grange Master in the country.

Grange Keys Plans to U. S. Prosperity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 11—When a farmer looks at his mail order catalog these days and figures how many bushels of corn he'll have to sell to buy the washing machine his wife wants so much, the current farm problem faces him. He sees that his grain, selling for only 55 cents a bushel, won't buy as much household machinery as it did in the days before the World War, despite all the Government has done to help agriculture.

It is this problem that delegates to the National Grange, farmers from 36 States, are coming here to consider in their 73rd annual convention, beginning next Wednesday. What can be done to lift prices of grain, livestock, dairy products, cotton? Not since European markets closed their doors to American farm products after the World War have prices for these commodities been satisfactory to the farm people. The Grange, oldest of the farm organizations, has never regarded the AAA as the complete and permanent solution to the vexing problem of surplus crops. Last year it asked for amendment and simplification of the Farm Act.

New Program Sought

This year, at the nine-day convention here, delegates plan to explore other avenues which they hope will lead to stable and satisfactory farm incomes. Managed currency, previously favored by the Grange, is likely to be considered. Certain to get major attention is the Government's reciprocal tariff policy. The issue is a live one just now because the Reciprocal Tariff Act expires June 12, 1940, and the question of its renewal is up. But there is one thing certain: Leaders in this organization are not looking to the European war as a hope for raising farm prices.

"Farmers are not interested in war profits but in price level of honest value and reasonably stable purchasing and debt-paying power," said Louis J. Taber, National Master. "Such a price level would be of more value than any temporary war boom."

As a matter of fact, the current war situation, while it did exert some stimulus upon prices of crops and cattle, has not brought prices up to the 1909-1914 level of purchasing power which farm economists call "parity," Mr. Taber noted. Parity prices to farmers mean neither boom nor depression prices, but simply what they regard as normal and reasonable.

National Prosperity

Fundamental to farm prosperity, in this leader's opinion, is the prosperity of all groups within the Nation.

"Agriculture does not wish to fatten at the expense of other groups of people," said Mr. Taber. He predicted that out of the coming conference would be evolved a "platform for agriculture" which would have as a keynote the restoring of national prosperity.

On the other hand, the Grange insists that farmers should not be made to sacrifice their own welfare for the benefit of other groups. A belief that the reciprocal trade agreements which have been negotiated do compel the farmer to sacrifice for the benefit of the industrialist has caused this organization to oppose Secretary Hull's program. As one member of the organization said:

"Most of the foreign countries have nothing to trade for American manufactures except farm products. This may be all right for manufacturers, but it hurts farmers. Practically all kinds of farming are affected by imports of foreign farm products."

Oppose Tariff Cuts

Most Grange members are unconvinced by the argument advanced in defense of the agreements, that in the long run advantages to industry mean advantages to agriculture, since prosperous urban communities mean improved markets for the farmer. This is a difficult theory to prove to the farmer and his wife, whose income is too low to send the children to college and who believe that it has slipped to its depths because of the lifting of tariffs on butter, beef, or some other product.

Still, it has been done. At the convention of this organization last year, New Hampshire delegates explained that they had been convinced by a thorough study of the question, in a group led by the dean of their College of Agriculture, that "reasonable reciprocal trade policy that would keep industry going is better than an extreme nationalistic policy." Ten million unemployed, they held, are a pretty poor market for farm goods. This State, however, was the only one among the 36 represented to dissent from the general position of the Grange, which is to oppose the lowering of agriculture tariffs and urge that all tariff revisions be submitted to Congress.

Fred Brenckman, legislative representative of the Grange in Washington, expects the convention to urge Congress not to renew the Reciprocal Tariff Act when it expires next June. He is personally convinced that it should not be renewed.

"The farmers have been asking for price parity with the other groups in our national life and they are entitled to it," he said recently. "But how can parity for agriculture be achieved with the Administration pursuing policies calling for economic nationalism on the one hand, as under the Wage-Hour Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, etc., while pursuing a policy of international altruism on the other hand under the Reciprocal Tariff Act?

"It cannot be denied that most of the 20 trade agreements that have been negotiated thus far have been detrimental to agriculture."

Urgent as these economic matters are to farmers, Grangers meeting here will find time to take part in the beautiful and leisurely ceremonials of their fraternal order and for simple good times, such as trips into the surrounding corn country to dine and sing with country Granges. The Grange is unique among farm organizations in its social side. Founded 73 years ago in the trying period just after the Civil War, it was designed to bring about more friendliness among farmers of all sections as well as to work for their group interests. Ever since farmers who belong to the Grange have attached great importance to social gatherings as a means of bringing farmers into happy working relationships.

U. S. Crop Insurance Tested By Drought in Wheat Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Autumn drought, which seared the plains in many sections west of the Mississippi from Nebraska to the Gulf, is giving the Government's wheat insurance plan, now in its second year, a thorough tryout.

Many farmers who counted on getting a crop from wheat planted this autumn will harvest little, according to reports gathered in a survey by The Christian Science Monitor. But those who insured their crops can count on collecting premiums up to 75 per cent of their average yield per acre.

This is the bright spot in the winter wheat picture. The Federal agency insuring the wheat—the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation—expects to have to make payments to a rather large proportion of the 300,000 farmers who have insured their wheat crops this year, and that will be a drain on the new Corporation. But good years will follow to make up for this lean one, say Federal officials, and they feel sure that insurance rates have been worked out on so sound an actuarial basis that they will stand the test. They are based on 10-year average yields in the counties, and in 10 years of insurance this year can easily be made up, the officials say.

Not All Have Insurance

Of course not all farmers have taken out insurance. The national average among wheat growers is said to be about 30 per cent. The proportion goes up in the high-risk area where drought is prevalent, but even so it does not include all the losers by any means. However, the number of farmers taking out insurance trebled in some areas this year, and the national average went up two and one-half times.

But many farmers are wondering now if their winter wheat crop is going to bring back to them what it will cost to produce it. This crop is planted in late autumn and must have rain to get its start before the snow falls. Then in the spring it is ready to go, and matures in the early summer. But if it doesn't get its autumn start, it is not likely to survive the freezing time. And that's what is bothering farmers now in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and nearby states.

For the dust bowl is very dusty again. Soil is dry from six to 12 inches down, according to reports received by the Monitor from farm authorities in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Some of the reports on winter wheat from these States and others are as follows:

Kansas: Drought has greatly reduced planting area. Winter wheat probably will not reach AAA allotments. Old-timers say this is the worst autumn for winter wheat they can remember in 30 years.

Oklahoma: Fall planting cut short by drought. An estimate by the Santa Fe Railway puts the acreage of this crop at 75 per cent of normal.

Colorado: Prospects for winter wheat worst since 1934.

Texas: Panhandle reports poorest outlook in years for winter wheat. Similar news from North Texas Blacklands.

Missouri: The seed was literally "dusted in," says an observer there, and will probably blow out unless rain comes soon.

Outside this particular drought area, much better conditions are reported. Montana, South Dakota, and Michigan report their winter wheat getting along nicely.

Corn Crop Abundant

In some of the dusty States, the crops that mature in autumn came through fairly well, despite the lack of moisture. Corn in Iowa and Illinois gave an unusually abundant yield, about 50 bushels to the acre. Missouri reports its corn safe. But Nebraska's corn crop was somewhat reduced in volume, as were its other feed crops. Colorado found all of its crops except potatoes less abundant than last year's, and four of them, including corn, below the 10-year average.

Most of Tennessee's crops, too, were below average in volume, due to the drought. But cotton was unharmed. The dry weather was good for picking.

Texas appears to be especially hard hit by lack of rainfall. Observes a farm authority there: "Many parts of the topsoil and subsoil are both gone. Orange lands are brown instead of green. Farmers are hauling water." Similar conditions are reported in Oklahoma.

While a small winter wheat crop may mean hardship to individual farmers, it is not regarded as an unmitigated calamity. Very large wheat stores are now on hand. "There is a big pile-up of wheat in the world, probably enough for 1939-40," according to a Kansas wheat expert. There won't be any shortage, in any case, and decreased stocks may be expected to push prices up.

Educators Ask For Envoys In Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Addition of educational attaches to United States embassy staffs in Latin America was recommended by leading educators at the final session of their conference here with State Department officials on inter-American educational relations.

Pointing out that each embassy and legation has its military and naval representatives the educators insisted that it is "equally important that nations be kept informed as to the development of intellectual leadership."

Out of the same discussion, led by F. K. Richtmyer, Dean of the Graduate School of Cornell University, came further recommendations for:

Wide distribution of literature in Latin America, describing scholarship opportunities in the United States, giving data as to living expenses and transportation costs.

Canvass of possible donors looking to establishment of more Latin American scholarships and conferences to bring about further reductions in travel costs for students and teachers.

A second group, led by Dr. Harold Benjamin, head of the Department of Education, University of Maryland, called attention to a need for more Latin American texts and pictures for use in elementary and secondary schools in this country.

It called upon the United States Commissioner of Education to make a drive for increased teaching of the Spanish and Portuguese languages in schools and colleges and recommended that a Latin American major be established by higher institutions of learning in the United States.

Problems of adjusting exchange students to their new environment were discussed by Edgar J. Fisher, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education.

Urging that the number of United States students sent to Latin America be not increased too rapidly as a result of the European war, Mr. Fisher held that "more harm than good will result unless exchange students are carefully chosen and received."

Other ways of increasing intellectual co-operation between the Americas were discussed by Isaac L. Kandel, Professor of Education, Columbia University; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Former Chief, United States Public Health Service; and Dr. Ernesto Galarza, Assistant. Division of Intellectual Co-operation, of the Pan American Union.

Canada's Wheat Bins Glutted; Britain Divides Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With one of the largest stocks of visible wheat in Canadian history already overflowing elevators and glutting storage space, Dominion agriculture officials are pushing work to tap a highly important British market which since the outbreak of the war has not even absorbed its normal share of Canadian wheat.

While Dominion wheat continues to pile up with 1939 crop estimates now placed at 478,965,000 bushels—29,907,000 bushels more than the first estimates of Sept. 8—the Canadian market is embarassed by the small scope of British purchasing.

Canadian farmers after years of drought and bad crop conditions have at last produced a record crop, and with a war on, they have visions of World War prices, which at some times reached a level of about $2.50 a bushel. The Government in Ottawa is telling them that Canada's chief contribution to the war will be to supply produce.

At the same time Britain is buying wheat from Argentina, the Balkans and Australia.

Canada "Wants to Know"

The British cereal authority, which now does all the buying for Britain, Canadian officials claim, is practically ignoring daily offerings of Canadian wheat in Britain, and on Sept. 8 British bakers were ordered to use only 10 per cent of "Manitoba" wheat in their flour mixture. Subsequently, however, they were on Sept. 20 permitted to use 20 per cent.

Why Britain is at this time taking up wheat exports from other countries, while a heavy bumper bushel crop remains tied up in Canada, has so far received no official explanation.

One of the greatest difficulties, as explained by one grain expert, is that countries that compete with Canada in the United Kingdom market are prepared to accept the lower prices and Britain could hardly be expected to pay Canada relatively higher prices than Australia, New Zealand, or Argentina.

Rivalry for Argentine Trade

At the same time several other reasons for Britain's present policy of buying wheat in Argentine markets might present themselves.

Firstly, Britain has the choice of either extending trade with Argentina, or allowing Germany to gain a trade advantage in the area, with accompanying political advantages.

Britain hopes to handle as much trade with Argentina and similarly located markets at the present time, before submarine and sea-raiding operations seriously hinder trading with these areas.

British wheat purchases in the Balkans are capable of similar use to even greater political advantage.

It would obviously be to Britain's advantage, some experts put forth, to buy from other markets until Canada's acute wheat situation would keep the Canadian price at a low level.

As Britain is Canada's chief customer for wheat, this would not be a difficult procedure to follow, it is felt.

Then, it is pointed out, Britain would be in an advantageous position to ask for a long-term contract on Canadian wheat at a price which might be considerably lower than the world market price at some later date.

Held to Low Level

In any case, Britain's reluctance to purchase Canadian wheat has had the effect of keeping the Canadian wheat market down to level of about 75 cents, dimming the prospect of World War prices.

Meanwhile the wheat situation in Canada is rapidly approaching a critical stage. Canada has not only a bumper crop, but is holding a carry-over from last year of about 100,000,000 bushels.

The problem placed before Canada by the growing store of wheat, and Britain's policy of buying from distant non-British countries, is being considered at the Empire War Conferences now taking place in London, according to authoritative sources.

Possibly some agreement will be reached before the situation in Canada becomes more critical.

Canada's chief delegate to the conference, T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, had a broad knowledge of the grain trade, and two of his advisers in London are leading wheat authorities.

'Empire' Built Around Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

A hearth fire in the lobby of the Davenport Hotel here never goes out, day or night, summer or winter. Logs of cordwood length are burned, yellow pine, bull pine,—a little black pine but no tamarack, which is too gay and crackly and sends out sparks. The attendant who has tended it for nearly 20 years says that it takes a cord and one half a week in cold weather.

Always there is some one before the fire, not close and hemmed in but in chairs and settles that occupy the end of the large lobby. In the gentle light they sit,—and think. Even on the hottest day when the flame is quite low people gather there. One traveler from Massachusetts, the attendant tells about, who stopped off in Spokane just to spend the day before that big wood fire. An Englishman who had heard of it came just to sit there.

* * *

Center of Empire

Spokane, they say, is built around the Davenport which in turn is built about this fire which thus becomes the center of the Inland Empire. All manner of men come in from the far reaches of the Empire, men in mackinaws, wheat farmers, miners. "Come in just as you are," is the motto, which does not detract in the least from the gracious, social functioning of the hotel.

Strangers—and natives too—are always asking, "What is the Inland Empire?" The answer is that it is a great, natural trade area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains determined by the topography and not by state or even international boundaries. The smelter town of Trail and mining center, Nelson, in British Columbia, both make Spokane their trade center.

Spokane is sometimes spoken of as the largest city in northern Idaho where again arbitrary political boundaries give way to trade lines of least resistance. The rich silver and lead mines of the Cour d'Alene region in Idaho have contributed much to the upbuilding of this City. A corner of Montana also is included in the trade area of the Empire.

* * *

Wealth of Agriculture

To the north, the Empire extends into a stand of white pine to be brought into Spokane and manufactured into window sashes and frames for use in New England and elsewhere. White pine from Idaho is made into "match blocks" to be sent East to be manufactured into matches. Spokane is also the center for many of the Nation's telegraph and telephone poles of red cedar.

Lumber and mining activities of the Empire center in Spokane but it is agriculture that comes first in stable, all-the-time wealth. Wheat fields of the Palouse, wheat lands of the Big Bend, find their trade center in Spokane and waiting beyond is the land to be irrigated by water from the Grand Coulee. Appropriately the Farm Credit Administration of the Pacific Northwest is located here.

As the capital of a great natural kingdom it also has scenic beauty. It has its own Spokane River flowing through the City, its own Mt. Spokane to the east, its own Spokane State Park, and in every direction highways that lead to lakes and rivers and forests.

It's an arresting situation, this big, nonpolitical, entirely economic empire big enough to include several European nations, doing much of its dreaming and planning before an open fire of pine logs.

Kate Archibald

10 P. C. Cut in Corn Sowing Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farmers in the Midwest probably will be asked to reduce next year's corn plantings about 10 per cent, officials said Nov. 11, in view of an estimated 1939 crop of 2,591,000,000 bushels.

The Agriculture Department's crop reporting board made the estimate on the basis of conditions on Nov. 1. It was 48,825,000 bushels larger than the forecast a month ago.

Officials said a smaller crop would be necessary to avoid accumulation of additional surpluses. Farmers co-operating by reducing their planting will be eligible for benefit payments and loans on their surplus.

Yale and Ohio College For Women Win Legacy

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The will of Edward Hidden, former St. Louis bank president leaving a fourth of the residue of his $638,000 estate to Yale University and three-fourths to Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, was upheld Nov. 10 in Circuit Court.

Harry S. Hidden of Cincinnati, a nephew, had sued to set aside the will, claiming he was the sole heir and entitled to the entire estate. He, his wife and children were left specific bequests of $7,900 in the will. In a settlement made out of court, it was agreed the nephew and his family would receive, in addition, a sixth of the residue of the estate, probably around $50,000.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

New Frontiers: Plenty of Adventure Ahead

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Many of you have spoken about frontiers in the past few weeks—as answers to pressing world problems. So we are taking that subject for today. The present depression in the United States has been blamed by many as due to the fact that there are no more frontiers—that the United States prospered and grew only so long as there were new lands to take over and develop.

"In Europe the cry for colonies has been one of frontiers, in a sense. The action of aggressor nations—of industrialized 'have-not' nations—taking over more primitive countries, or seeking to, is an expression of the frontier idea, the development of undeveloped areas. In this way is seen a solution of expanding populations and the need for bigger markets."

Question: "You admit of expanding populations and the need for expanding markets. Obviously the frontiers are nearly at an end. Then isn't the United States and the rest of mankind nearing its potential end of expansion?"

Answer: "No. So far I have dealt only with land frontiers, the simple frontiers of the soil. They can come to an end. But there are frontiers which will never end because their measurement is infinity. Let's look beyond the merely material conception of land. Let's think of area as not only horizontal but vertical. In other words let's explore mentally."

Question: "Just what do you mean by 'mental frontiers'?"

Answer: "All the luxury of living you know today came from invention and research—from men who looked beyond what they had at hand. They developed new mental points of view and these in turn evolved new industries, taking care of expanding populations and providing new markets. That is how our complex civilization of today came into being, giving far richer living than people could conceive of 50 to 100 years ago.

"These men were as surely pushing back frontiers as their forefathers who pushed on physically into the woods and plains, hewing out new homes, farms and communities. These research workers took care of the expanding populations and markets you mentioned in a way mere land-seekers could never have foreseen."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, weren't these mental frontiers the result of the industrial revolution of the past 100 years? Then if so, judging from the depression, isn't this about played out and this new period of mental frontier discovering drawing to a close?"

Answer: "The research workers of the world feel that we have only touched the surface of possibilities up to now. They speak in tones of authority, not speculation. They show that in all history people have tended to think that what they had at the moment was the end of progress.

"Today there are hundreds of natural scientists working on pure research without seeking any special objective except to satisfy their curiosity. Some people call this useless knowledge. Yet from just such useless work by Maxwell and Hertz grew radio, put into use by Marconi years after these men had worked out their findings."

Question: "How about the research for actually applying this sort of knowledge?"

Answer: "That is going ahead by leaps and bounds. In the United States Fortune estimated that in 1927 industrial research was costing American concerns $72,000,000 while today they are spending $180,000,000 or better. That's a lot of money. In every variety of business the manufacturers realize that their new frontiers, their new markets, are to be the fruits of invention. The result of these developments will be actual labor shortages in many instances in skilled help, yet at the same time giving us luxury consumer goods at much lower than present prices. Thus a standard of living far beyond what we have now is foreseen in the future."

Question: "What are some of the new ideas being worked out?"

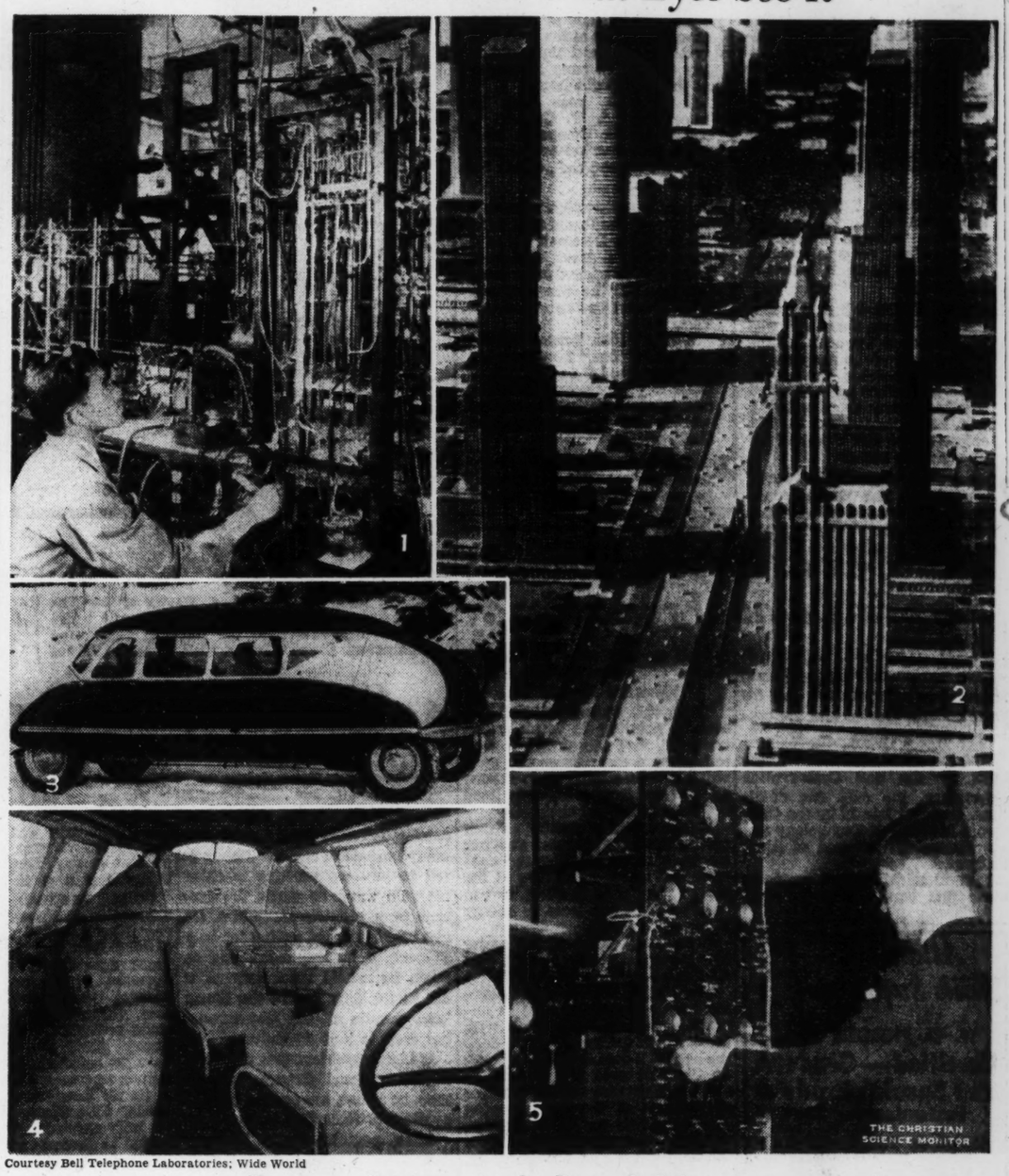
Answer: "'Silk' stockings from coal, cloth from glass, the cleaning of air in the home electrically, and fluorescent lighting—tubes of cool light giving much more illumination for the same power than our present bulbs. These are all actually on the market today, just beginning their careers. Then there is radiant heating—heating such as you get from a fireplace. By sending out beams of heat people can be perfectly warm in a room in which the thermometer reads 40. The air doesn't dry up and the 'fireplace' heat is of course much more comfortable. This is just one of dozens of interesting developments underway."

Question: "Then Germany and the other nations must have new frontiers like this available, too?"

Answer: "Yes, indeed. Germany particularly has a wonderful research setup. Once it is directed into finding new frontiers instead of being turned to war purposes for the breaking down of old frontiers, it should go far and bring Germany that better life she is so capable of enjoying.

"And for our guest speaker today we have one of the most interesting men in research today, a pioneer all-metal airplane designer and air line operator, designer among other things of streamline Pullman cars, motor-in-rear cabin type automobiles, three-room folding trailers and small low cost homes—William B. Stout, on Fireside Page 143."

The Future as Those With Eyes See It



Courtesy Bell Telephone Laboratories; Wide World

Tomorrow Originates in the Research Laboratory

(1) A researcher in the Bell Telephone Laboratories analyzing gas from specimen of evacuated graphite. (2) Today's skyscraper in tomorrow's city—or, the Woolworth Building as it would look plumped down in Norman Bel Geddes' City of Tomorrow. (3) The Stout car, called the Scarab because of its odd exterior. (4) Looking aft in the interior of the Scarab, showing the provisions for comfort of the passengers. (5) Research activity inside the Cruff Laboratory, Harvard University. Multiply by thousands the thoughts that produced the subjects of these pictures for an idea of what is coming.

Research: Key to Pushing Back Mental Frontiers

By William B. Stout

The future of the world is being determined by research.

The days of mere opinions and beliefs without the backing of actualities are fast receding. This, I say, in spite of the fact that today emotionalism and manufactured laws are attempting to take over the world's future. Nevertheless, in every country today, the future of that civilization, without exception, depends upon research, or lack of it.

If the world be, for the present, based on war, then that war will be won, eventually, by those countries whose research and study to discover laws brings them new mechanical, scientific or industrial achievements in the matter of machines for making war.

These nations, when the war is over, will use this research in the development of the next stage, which will be, we hope, a friendly industrial war for trade and in this contest that nation whose research has enabled it to build the best airplanes and engines, the best radios, the best motor vehicles, roads, houses and myriads of other human details will be the nation which will win.

German Research

The World War found the United States with very little research going on and all scientific products coming from abroad. Germany had a practical monopoly in the chemical and dye industries, in instrumentation, cameras, optics, etc. France had the styles and the so-called elite productions. England was the money center and the banking focus in the World War. Rayon and cellulose fibers had not yet been discovered, nor a thousand other things which have since become a part of everyday living.

When the war came, however, we were forced into this research. The chemical foundations took over foreign patents. Millions were spent in order to enable us to make things which we otherwise could not have, until, through the du Ponts and other sources, America, today, leads the world in chemical research, coal tar research, the chemistry of gasoline and oils, and on through every item of production—both mechanical and synthetic—which puts this country in the forefront of the world's commercial and human progress.

Paris, as a style center, has moved to Hollywood; and Fort Knox, as a stymied impotent gold mine, has brought the money center from London to this country where all aggressor nations may look at its unprotected wealth, a veritable temptation for "have-not" countries.

Government Activity

The United States has not laid down the keel of a capital ship since the first World War and cannot, in time, build the Navy that might be required to protect itself from what could come. Its research, however, in government centers at Langley Field, the Bureau of Standards, and related laboratories throughout the country is outstanding and has put this country in the forefront of all airplane and aerodynamic development. Its engines are unsurpassed by any country in the world, all publicity to the contrary. Now this is all due to research and the study of the laws which were here long before man began to try to make his own.

This airplane production and volume and accuracy, together with the adventurous spirit of the American people, is the great defense of this continent in keeping any other nation from interfering with our peace and prosperity on these shores.

But the United States must be streamlined, brought up-to-date and arranged so that everything is used to forward the better situation of every man. And the greatest incentive toward the brotherhood of man and the bringing of all comforts to everyone is the American development of quantity production of goods at low costs, with high wages obtained through volume production, which is only possible when everybody is able to buy the product at that quantity price. This means also the distribution of the wealth which industry makes, which is not a question of man-made law, but of actual necessity, if the firm manufacturing the product is to exist.

Need for Research

Thus, through industry, we are coming in research to solve many of the human problems which Communism, Naziism, and ignorant reformers are all aiming at and attempting to solve by their man-made ideas, instead of following these ideas which research has already uncovered.

The next step toward a new type of Government in the world will be the establishment of research centers for the actual study of different types of Government and set-ups, so that actualities may be put to use—for the future of the world's civilization is still safe—in the hands of the engineer and research worker.

Read On—

The U. S. Frontier—Articles in September and October issues of Fortune, 1939.
The solving of economic problems pictured as resting on new technologies, research, invention, experimentation.

The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge—by Abraham Flexner in Harpers, October, 1939.
Examples of apparently unimportant discoveries that have later revolutionized various fields of activity.

Take a Look at the Future—by G. Edward Pendray, in the Reader's Digest, July, 1939, condensed from The North American Review.
The real revolution in the affairs of mankind is being born in the laboratories, not at the dictators' council tables.

The Challenge of Our New Frontiers—Editorial note in The Reader's Digest for September, 1939, to article by Arthur Bartless.
America's social frontiers and story of a few of the pioneers.

If Wishes Were Horses, Where Would We Ride?

It Is 1960

The United States has grown stable, secure, balanced.

Its population has reached 150,000,000 and is almost stationary. The torrent of immigration has stopped. Our restlessness has disciplined itself. Our tumultuous floods have gathered within channels and the vast mighty majestic stream of American life moves serenely forward.

Gold Rush Over!

And that brings only gain. Gold-rushes caused instability. They fostered a passion to get something for nothing. They helped make us unsteady, impatient, irresponsible. We tended to establish a gold-rush economy. We turned America into a mine and tried to grab its wealth.

We scorned natural forces and imagined we could vote ourselves into wealth. When there was no more gold in the gullies we attempted to pick it out of state treasuries by decreeing ourselves $30 every Thursday. Due to our gold-rush spirit the soil and forests of new America are more depleted than those of old, old Europe. But now we know gold doesn't grow on trees or on ballots.

Cynicism Goes Too

By 1960 we find our way back to a bit of reverence and unapologetic idealism. We outgrow the "smart Aleck" stage, and come to see how very disagreeable an "ugly duckling" it is. At the same time we perceive how immeasurably boring it is to play at being "tough." We see how weak men are, whose chief claim to virility is their use of vulgar language, and how emasculated a vocabulary is which constantly tries to be "he-mannish" by using strong expressions.

So we lay off the grinning mask of cynicism, withdraw at times from the torrent of life, and, unashamed, seek the deeper, higher, purer, nobler values our hearts have always yearned for.

We Work Out Rules

We also make another great discovery. Our eyes are opened to a wonderful revelation. We see we are poor in the midst of riches, that we have turned beauty into squalor and driven away security with fear. We see we have too little because each tried to grab too much.

We realize, too, how completely the economic basis of our American life has changed. We see that nearly half of all our wealth came from capital, as interest, rent, dividends, profit. And that the use of almost all this capital is in the control of a few people. So we establish a responsible stewardship for the control of our wealth. As a consequence we are all much happier. Fear flies away. The ardor of life remains.

No One Left Out

America abounds in good things. We can all live abundantly. We find a way to do it. All share in production, and together we create so much that there is enough of everything for all, even after the ages of 50 or 60 or 70. But it is not a "hand out," or gold-rush or treasury raid or a slip of bogus money. It is the equitable distribution throughout life of the product one creates during the working years of life. Other countries do that; we shall do it best of all,—because our land is the richest. We have about 45 per cent of the wealth of the whole world.

Not Streamlining

A fish is an admirable creature, but an aquarium is not the highest school of aesthetics. Anyhow the most pleasing fish (the ones we keep about the house) have frills, lace and ruffles. The streamlined birds we most admire have colored adornments.

So in spite of modernists, and notwithstanding smooth cement, graceful glass and shining steel, we'll retain our laces, curls, our flower gardens, soft hedges, turrets and wall paper. The barer and more fish-like our working life becomes, the more dawn, roses, velvet and lyricism we'll seek in our leisure time.

More Speed

That goes without saying. Trains will retain their present speed, but autos will go faster and airplanes much faster. Many more people will travel by air. Airports will be greatly improved; airships will be enlarged and made safer. A thousand miles an hour will be a common thing. Between breakfast and noon people will go from San Francisco to New York. They will think nothing of going from Chicago to Moscow in one day—if they have the money.

Housing Transformed

Bad houses in America are as much of an anachronism as kerosene lamps. Both will disappear. The men now idle will be employed in building pleasant homes, and in lighting America's last dark houses with electricity. There is nothing Utopian about this. It would be an offence to believe that rich America cannot accomplish what poverty-stricken Vienna has achieved.

Smaller Cities

Vast agglomerations of populations will tend to disperse. Nearly 30,000,000 Americans are now crowded into an area smaller than the state of Maryland. A large proportion of the immigrants who have come here since 1900 have settled in a small number of already congested districts. Our great cities grew very rapidly. We became a cosmopolitan people. Now there will be a slow movement toward smaller towns. The U. S. center of population, however, will not appreciably change.

More Sources of Energy

This process, however, will not be very rapid, because the indirect sources are still very satisfying. Oil is still too abundant; in certain areas there is too much electricity; the soil yields more food than can be sold; there is a flood of cotton; so there is still no incentive to get energy direct from the sun and air. Substitute wood and rubber will be produced. Substitute silk is already here. We could use synthetic sugar, but we can import real sugar so very cheaply, it would be a waste of energy to devise a substitute.

More Music and Beauty

Any traveler is struck by how much more European youth are interested in music, painting, world literature, world thought than American youth. We Americans have all been children, much occupied with our gadgets, games and gold rushes. Also with laying railroads and erecting wonderful buildings. We have been thrilled with our machines. They were our poetry. Now, as the rush of life abates somewhat, we shall probably seek to create beauty, music, color and to seek romance in high spiritual adventures.

We shall be deeply ashamed of our hideous billboards and chagrined to recall that we enthusiastically based our spiritual and artistic life on selling things. We shall be astounded that our artists could have talked of "selling Shakespeare" and that our whole broadcasting system is tied up with marketing things, as though beauty and poetry were a device for selling soap.

There Will Be Peace

In 1960, one sees the foundations of a world order. We may hope the war of 1939 will have ended without great destruction of life. The German army seeing that an offensive against France would be terribly costly and perceiving that even in case of victory it would only leave an exhausted Europe at the mercy of Bolshevism, may have eliminated Hitlerism and created a basis for a European understanding. The German part of Germany will have remained intact. The Slav part of Czechoslovakia and the Polish part of Poland will have been restored and a European equilibrium established. America, seeing the impossibility of isolation, will co-operate more and more with other peace-loving States.

A New Patriotism

Vain, childish worship of the flag is superseded by a supreme, aggressive loyalty to all the flag stands for. The world's most powerful nation, by its deeds, interprets Americanism as meaning brotherhood, justice, co-operation, beauty, care for the weak, perfect liberty in order. The flag shall be as a voice in a temple saying, "I have called thee in righteousness and will hold thine hands and will keep thee and will give thee for a covenant of the peoples, for a light of the nations, to open blind eyes . . . and free those who sit in darkness."

R. H. Markham

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series — *Contents*

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The Baltic Nations: Again They Bend the Knee. Page 57.
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Allies' Air Plan Varies From Unified Land Policy

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 11—While the British and French forces on the West Front are under unified command, in the person of the French General Marie Gustave Gamelin, there is a considerable difference in arrangements for air forces as opposed to the land armies at the front. The British maintain in France an advanced attacking air force which is prepared for action should Germany launch air attacks upon civilian centers.

In addition to this force there are in France a number of squadrons of planes designed mainly to protect the Channel communications. The orders for these air forces come from London, but they are co-ordinated with those of the French High Command.

It is often recalled in French and British military circles that unity of command, in the World War, was only achieved in the last year.

British in Front Line

British forces in France are under the command of Viscount Gort and have occupied positions in the front line sector which cannot be mentioned but which is within the area which the Germans occupied in their invasion of France in 1914.

The numbers of the British forces have increased somewhat beyond the figure of 158,000, mentioned by the War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, some weeks ago but are still inconsiderable when compared to the completely mobilized French Army.

The greatest British contributions to the Allied side have been through the Navy and Air Force. While the British forces are under General Gamelin's command, it is considered probable that, in the event of emergency, some French divisions might be placed under the orders of Lord Gort.

Liaison of the two armies functions smoothly, the Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George, being one of the chief liaison officers. The British troops have adjusted themselves to the rain, mud, and other inconveniences which their predecessors 25 years ago found sometimes in the same French villages.

As regards the navies with their patrol duties, no arrangement for a united command has yet been established, but French and British navies maintain close contact which will probably be still closer following the recent visit of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, here when Mr. Churchill conferred at length with the French Minister of the Navy, César Campinchi, and the Commander of the French naval forces, Admiral François Darlan.

One object of Mr. Churchill's visit was to obtain French co-operation in hunting down two swift German pocket battleships, the Admiral Scheer and the Deutschland, which are believed to be roaming about the Atlantic raiding merchantmen. There are only three British warships capable of outfighting and outracing these pocket battleships and Mr. Churchill, it is believed, desired the collaboration of the two modern French battleships Strassbourg and Dunkerque for that purpose.

There are persistent rumors, which it is impossible to verify, that German submarines and battleships are able to obtain supplies at the Canary Islands.

Gamelin's Tactics

General Gamelin, whose bold initiative when he was a captain on the Staff of General Joffre in the World War, played an important part in shaping the strategy which led to the victory at Marne, has pursued definitely Fabian tactics during the present war so far, making every effort to avoid high casualty lists and avoiding reckless and expensive offensives. Advancing into German territory the first weeks of the war he felt his way along with small local offensives. When Poland collapsed he quickly adopted the defensive strategy which now characterizes French operations.

However disappointing to observers who wanted quick and spectacular results, General Gamelin's tactics have strong justification not only in military but political grounds. The average Frenchman is extremely sensitive to the fact that his country is declining in relative population. There are now almost two Germans to every Frenchman. This makes the average Frenchman still more averse to the idea that France should bear the whole brunt of the war.

Britain's Part Stressed

Premier Edouard Daladier and other French leaders have found it advisable to make every effort to stress England's contribution to counteract incessant German radio propaganda that England will fight to the last Frenchman. Had war started with heavy, almost exclusively, French losses the popular reaction here would certainly have been unfavorable. General Gamelin's chief assistant in directing the Anglo-French war machine is Gen. Alphonse Georges, Commander of French forces in the field.

A brief summary career of General Georges reads as follows, "Forty-three years' service, 21 campaigns, three wounds, five citations." General Georges is noted for his independence of character and for firmness which, as his former chief, General Castelnau, said in a recent article describing General Georges, "can become hardness when this is necessary."

Other names of French military leaders which may become better known are those of the Commander of the French Air Force, Air Marshal Joseph Vuillemin, and Gen. Edouard Réquin and Gen. Charles Huntziger who hold important frontier commands and are among the younger members of the French Supreme War Council.

General Gamelin also relies much on General Colson, Chief of the General Staff, who is a graduate military engineer and specialist on matters of Army organization and supply.

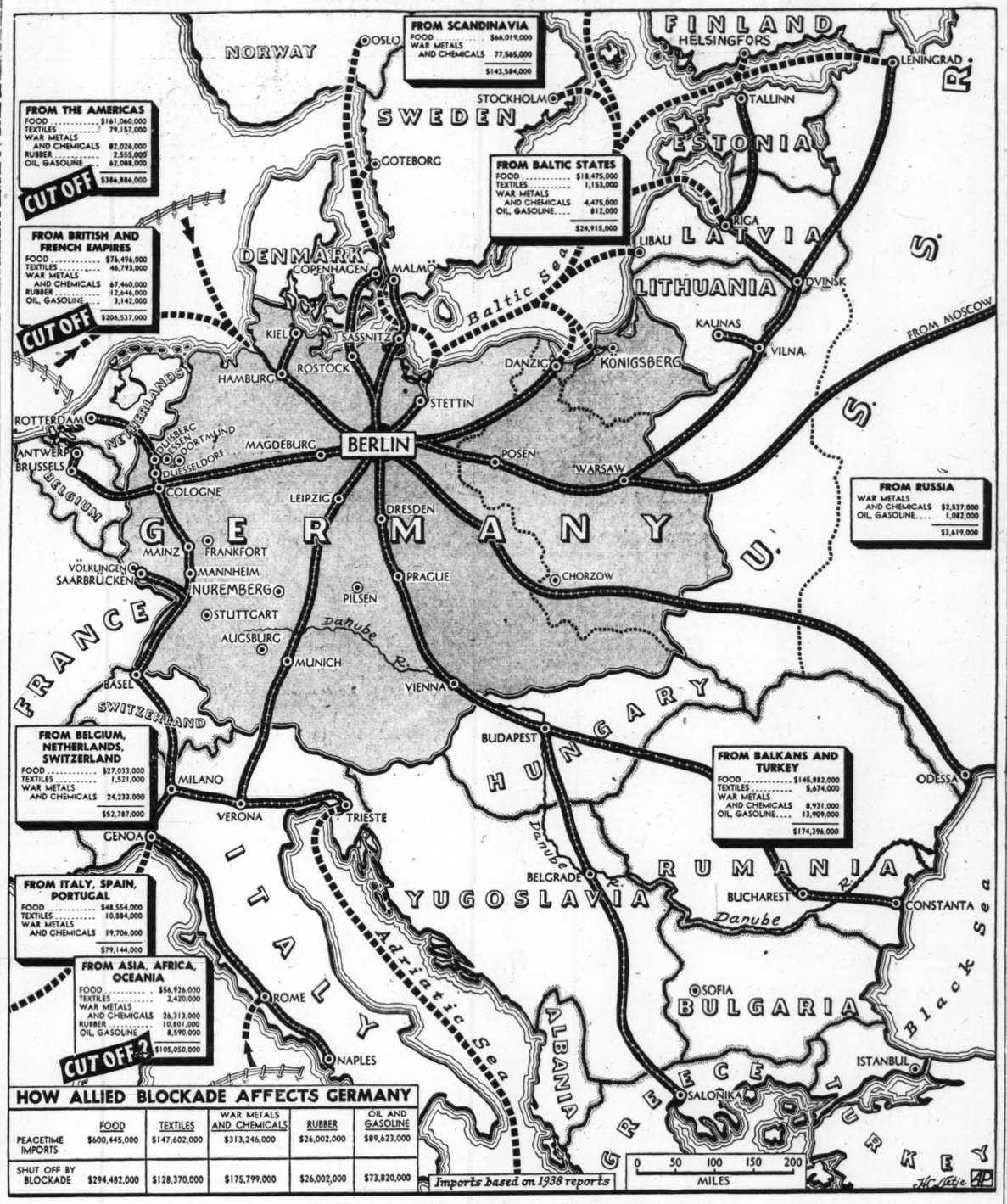
Germans Closing In

Germans apparently have been closing in on the French town of Forbach which lies in a salient exposed to German fire on three sides since the French evacuated the neighboring forest of Warndt—a bit of German territory which the French occupied early in September.

One of the most authoritative French military commentators, Charles Morice, writing in Petit Parisien, seems to prepare public opinion for the abandonment of some strips of French territory, writing, "Let there be no false sentimentality. It is a question of preventing the enemy from invading France. It is a question of sacrificing the fewest possible human lives. It doesn't matter if this or that strip of territory, or frontier village or town, is abandoned if our defenders could install themselves in solid and sure positions."

M. Morice emphasizes the French line defense in some places runs some kilometers inside the French frontier. He had already stressed the possible disadvantage of heavy losses involved in holding the Forbach salient.

Effects of War Blockade on German Commerce



HOW ALLIED BLOCKADE AFFECTS GERMANY

	FOOD	TEXTILES	WAR METALS AND CHEMICALS	RUBBER	OIL AND GASOLINE
PEACETIME IMPORTS	$600,445,000	$147,602,000	$313,246,000	$26,002,000	$89,623,000
SHUT OFF BY BLOCKADE	$294,482,000	$128,370,000	$175,799,000	$26,002,000	$73,820,000

Map and Figures Show Routes and Supplies at Stake

Sea routes that normally were one of the major supply lines to Germany have been virtually closed by the Allied blockade, shutting out approximately $698,000,000 worth of materials. This total, according to a study by the Associated Press, is based on last year's imports and represents more than half of Germany's acquisitions of important war necessities.

Three sea routes have been closed. But a number of continental routes are still open. The conflicting opinion in interpreting the possibilities—and the meaning—of statistics on German self-sufficiency is indicated by the views of two experts:

Prof. J. Anton de Haas, international relations expert of Harvard University, says "Germany has already lost the war," because he believes its economic supply lines are insufficient to support 81,000,000 persons in wartime.

On the other hand, John C. DeWilde and associates in the Foreign Policy Association point out that Germany's economy has been much more efficiently organized for war, despite shortages, than either the British or French. Their report indicates the Reich will have the greatest difficulty getting enough rubber, cotton, oil, iron, but that it can probably satisfy most of its requirements for staple foods except fats. And the report adds that the German Government has undoubtedly accumulated large stocks of the more strategic war materials.

The sixth of a series of special articles, in which writers of The Christian Science Monitor analyze the German position and the potential economic aid from foreign sources, appears today on the Financial Page.

Co-operative Flour, Oil Plants Progressing in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OUTLOOK, Saskatchewan—Believed to be Canada's first co-operatively owned flour mill, the Consumers' Milling Company recently began operations here and already its business is booming.

The mill, opened ealy in October, is operating on a 24-hour schedule and in the first week of operation, it processed 34,000 bushels of wheat and shipped out 16 carloads of finished products.

In addition to shipping to many points in Saskatchewan, flour has been shipped to places as far distant as Vancouver and Toronto, consigned to co-operative concerns. Arrangements have been made for several consumers' wholesale organizations to handle the product of the mill.

Three Grades of Flour

The mill is producing three grades of white flour and is employing a full-time chemist. There are 17 employees.

The company, organized by Saskatchewan producers, bought an old milling plant and installed new machinery.

Consumers' Co-operative Refineries, Ltd., another of Saskatchewan's co-operative enterprises, recently announced an expansion program of $250,000. It was one of the first co-operative refineries in the world and has been successfully operated since 1934.

The refinery will soon have a daily production capacity of 1,500 barrels, compared with the 500 barrels at present, and the storage capacity will be increased by 400,000 gallons to bring the total storage capacity to 2,000,000 gallons.

Serves 120 Distributors

Today the refinery is serving 120 consumer co-operative oil associations in the Province of Saskatchewan. The present plant represents an investment of $175,000, free of all financial encumberances, and has already effected savings to its consumer-owners of $263,000 in patronage returns, in addition to reductions in the prices of petroleum products following its establishment.

The new refinery will be built on the refinery's 53-acre holdings in Regina. It will have a capacity of 1,500 barrels a day and storage facilities for 2,000,000 gallons. The contract just signed calls for a Dubbs process cracker and the plant is being designed by Dr. Sydney Born of the Unversity of Tulsa, one of the foremost designers on the continent. A staff of 75 will be required to operate the refinery. The present refinery will be used as a stand-by plant.

Building operations are being financed out of current revenues, but in order to provide an adequate supply of operating capital the Consumers Co-operative Refineries, Ltd., voted to float a bond issue to cover part of the constructon costs.

27 Credit Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Just two years after the first credit union was incorporated in Saskatchewan, there are operating 27 credit unions, according to B. N. Arnason, Registrar. The 27 organizations have a membership of 2,460 persons, have made loans totaling $90,000.

The unions range in size from one of 26 members to one of 229 members.

Mr. Arnason said he believed that credit unions have more than proved their usefulness, judging by their two-year record in this province.

Navy Demands Free Marine

(Continued from Page 1)

man, Admiral Emory S. Land, call for 371 more in the next eight years—the whole to cost $1,250,000,000.

Unless the ships taken from the seas by the Neutrality Act can find at least partial re-employment elsewhere, "many if not all of the new ships ordered or planned would face a very doubtful future and represent extremely poor risk from the investment standpoint," in the words of the Commission itself.

The Navy's Dilemma

The Navy, after nurturing its auxiliary ship program for a third of a century in peacetime, now faces an economic glut of ships on the routes still open to American shipping, which in effect jeopardizes its cherished plans just at the time of foreign war when it considers the need to be greatest.

These are among the fundamental reasons, then, why a seaminded President and a navy-bred head of the Government's shipping are trying every expedient to keep ships on salt water. This may well explain in part, also, why they have toyed with the idea of transfer of ships to Panama registry—a project which the Commission had in hand as long as three months ago and which has brought down a storm of criticism from the architects of foreign policy in Congress and the State Department.

There is a special interest of the shippers themselves involved, also. Shipping rates mounted so swiftly in the war of 1914 that a bale of cotton costing $2.50 to ship to Liverpool soon cost $50 for the freight alone, according to Fortune Magazine. Today, rates for the North Atlantic run including those neutral trans-shipment ports still open to American vessels are well up, though by no such staggering figures as before, and the old vista opens up of rich returns from blockade running.

Now Strong on the Sea

The United States is now second only to Great Britain as a merchant shipping power, and its fleet is four times that of 1913. Some of its ostensible or at least temporary peacetime oil tankers are capable of 18 knots an hour—a speed for which the Maritime Commission had to pay nearly $1,000,000 a ship beyond the usual building cost as an expense for national defense. All of the new ships are constructed almost more with an eye to their naval purpose than their peacetime cargo.

Thus the problem of the United States remains essentially one of how to strike a fair compromise between its naval shipping needs and its recognition that ships in danger zones are potentially the most inflammatory elements in foreign policy—if indeed a compromise is possible on such an issue.

It may turn out that when the President and his advisers have done their best to find new uses for idle ships, they will just tie the rest up at their docks, go on building, retire old ships with new on the open trade routes, and frankly accept the losses in adding to a partly idle fleet with little prospect of immediate employment. Then the Navy will have the ships, the merchant fleet will be modernized when the war is over, and foreign policy will not have been singed, and the taxpayer will at least have less cost by far than a war would cost him.

German War Readiness Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A thick volume could be made out of the various regulations published in Germany in connection with the state of war. Everything was well prepared and German industry, which was already greatly subordinated to the State's preparedness for war, is now entirely at the service of military needs. What still remained of "free economy" had to be scrapped with the outbreak of hostilities. But this time the change from peace to war conditions was in no way revolutionary.

In home production, there was only a narrow no-man's land between peace and war. The passage from the one to the other was made without much impression being received from it by the public.

In countries where industry is not so closely bound up with armaments, the transition is naturally difficult—in Germany, it was a simple matter. As early as Sept. 4 an order was issued by the Committee of Ministers for the defense of the Reich, which clearly laid down what the State expected from each of its citizens.

"The defense of our frontiers demands the most extreme sacrifices from every German citizen," declared this order. "The soldier defends them with arms, and, in so doing, risks his life. In face of the greatness of this sacrifice, it is the duty of all his fellow-countrymen and women to put all their powers at the service of their Country and people, and so to guarantee that its organized economic life shall go on. First of all, every one of us is expected to observe the necessary limitations to his way of life and standard of living."

Seeing that taxes form the basis of State income, it was decided in the first place to increase this source of revenue. An additional war charge of 50 per cent, payable in advance, was levied on income; but this did not apply to incomes up to 2,400 marks; and the extra charge was never to be more than 15 per cent of the income. Income tax plus the extra charge must not be more than 65 per cent of the income. Employees not earning more than 234 marks a month, or 54 marks a week, are not liable for the extra charge.

Certain other taxes on expenditure have also been raised, and, in addition the rural areas, municipalities and all legal public bodies must contribute toward war expenditure in so far as these have themselves the right to levy taxes.

Swiss Keep Powder Dry, Ready to Resist Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 11—Authority to call all able-bodied men to armed service was given to Generalissimo Henri Guisan by the Swiss Government today. Under the ruling, General Guisan can exercise the full equivalent of wartime power in calling men to the colors without prior Government permission.

The action follows the calling up of fresh troops by the Federal Council yesterday, thereby ending the extended leaves granted to many of the 500,000 held under arms since Aug. 28. No reason was given for the summons.

It is a well known fact, however, that this mountain republic, traditionally the most delightful playground in Europe, occupies an important strategic position in the war.

There are two routes through which Germany could conceivably attempt to turn the right flank of France's powerful Maginet Line. One is through Basel and the comparatively level country in the northwestern part of Switzerland. A successful thrust here would bring the Germans into Doubs prefecture, from which they could advance toward Paris through the valley of the Saône. An advance along the lakes of Western Switzerland, ending in Geneva, would make possible an invasion of the valley of the Rhone, threatening the important industrial districts of St. Etienne and Clermont-Ferrand.

But the Swiss do not appear to have the slightest intention of letting any invader walk across their territory unopposed.

One proof of this is the series of measures for increased national defense, costing over $200,000,000, a very considerable financial effort for a country of 4,000,000 inhabitants, which the Swiss Government has carried out during the last three years. Another is the resolute determination which one finds in Swiss of all classes, not to give up one bit of Swiss territory without a fight.

Tank Traps in Place

Two passes which this correspondent visited, the Maloja and the Julier, both within 20 or 25 miles of the Italian frontier, were being fortified under military supervision. There are many places along the Swiss frontier where a few cannon mounted at the top of a pass can command all the approaches and make an invasion extremely costly. As a last resort the Swiss are prepared to blow up passes. Tank traps have been constructed and strategic roads and valleys are being made impassable for motorized units by the insertion of iron spikes.

The human element is ultimately the most important in the defense of a country; and Switzerland has been making every effort to perfect the citizen army on which it has relied for generations for the defense of its neutrality. There is no standing army, except for a number of officers in specialized branches of the service. But every physically fit Swiss is a trained soldier.

Entering the Army at the age of 20 the young Swiss receives a period of preliminary training which was recently extended from three months to four. He is then called for service for some three weeks every year up to the age of 48; recently men up to the age of 60 have been called on to perform this short annual period of military training, which includes some of the strenuous mountaineering in which the Swiss are naturally adept.

The Army is divided into three classes, the Elite, between the ages of 20 and 32, the Landwehr, from 33 to 40 and the Landsturm, from 41 to 48. In the event of war the younger men would naturally be sent to the front, while the older classes would be to a large extent reserved for garrison and depot service.

Army of 500,000 Ready

Switzerland is able to place 500,000 men in the field. Two points on which the Swiss Army especially prides itself are its excellent rifle marksmanship and its capacity for swift mobilization. Every Swiss soldier (and this means almost every adult able-bodied male Swiss citizen) keeps his rifle and small arms and his horse, if he belongs to the cavalry, at home, while ammunition in large quantities is stored in central supply stations. The first signal of danger would send to the frontier in an extremely short time a host of citizen-soldiers, in some ways not unlike the frontier militia of the American Revolution, but better trained and disciplined.

Air attack would perhaps be the greatest danger for Switzerland. Although the country's air force has increased, it is naturally not comparable with those of its larger neighbors and air bombing might inflict considerable damage on electrical installations and railway junctions. However, mountains afford limited protection against air attack and the Swiss manufacture a pretty good type of anti-aircraft gun.

Swiss morale is dour and dependable. It is the morale of a people strongly attached to its traditional neutrality, intent on minding its own business, but not prepared for a moment to entertain the thought of compromising its independence.

Aloof From Commitments

From the beginning Switzerland refused to undertake the military obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations, considering these inconsistent with the historic principles of its neutrality. More recently it contracted out of the obligation to join in economic sanctions against an aggressor state.

Switzerland does not commit itself to any staff talks with France or England, and the average Swiss would feel a mixture of amusement and irritation at the idea of his country being guaranteed by the Soviet Union, a country with which Switzerland, an old democracy that is equally averse to Communism and to Fascism, has refused to take up diplomatic relations.

Switzerland, one feels, will remain true to the ideals of the founders of its Confederacy, the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, who, in 1291, bound themselves "in view of the bad times and for their better protection and defense, to stand by one another, with counsel and with action, with life and with property, with united force and strength, against any and all who threaten oppression and injustice."

Johns Hopkins Expands Biological Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Johns Hopkins University is accepting a grant of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, matching it with an equal sum from its own funds and establishing a $1,000,000 endowment for the biological sciences. Personnel of the present department of biology will be expanded and improved, and construction will begin soon on a $300,000 laboratory to be erected from funds left the University in 1919 by Eugene G. Mergenthaler.

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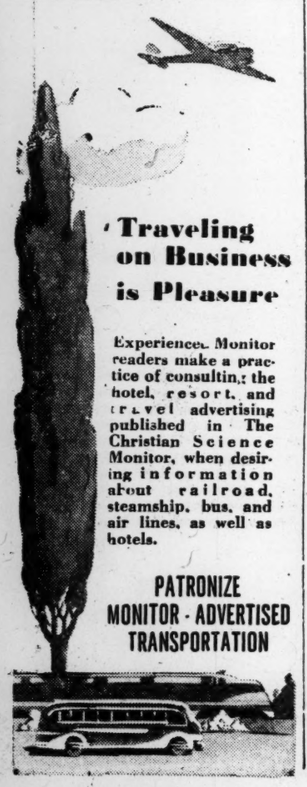
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'New and Better Peace' Urged by President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted today that the world needed a "new and better peace" than that at the end of the last World War—a peace that would cause men to "lay down weapons of hatred" and forego the "purposeless ambitions which have created fear."

The Chief Executive set forth his peace aims in an address to the cadets of Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., on the 100th anniversary of the school. He spoke from the White House here by long distance telephone.

It is fitting, he said, to remember on this Armistice Day that the only object of arms is to "bring about a condition in which quiet peace under liberty can prevail."

The President made the speech shortly after returning from Arlington National Cemetery where he led wreath-laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

"In this season," he said, "we have been used to celebrating the anniversary of the armistice of the World War. Now we need a new and better peace; a peace which shall cause men at length to lay down weapons of hatred which have been used to divide them; and to forego purposeless ambitions which have created fear—ambitions which in the long run serve no useful end.

"We seek a language in which neighbor can talk to neighbor; in which men can talk to men; and by which the common and homely and human instincts which are found everywhere may reach expression through the elimination of fear."

Thanksgiving that the armistice still lives for this country was high in the thoughts of many who gathered in the margle amphitheater nearby to hear speeches by Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy; Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, and Mrs. William H. Corwith, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary. Nation-wide radio hookups were arranged to carry the ceremonies to thousands elsewhere.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote no address to express his feelings as he visited the national shrine, but in a radio talk last night and another prepared for delivery tonight he appealed for support of the American Red Cross so that it might meet multiplying needs for assistance as the war continued.

"From the very outset of hostilities," he said in his brief radiocast last night, "the Red Cross has been answering urgent appeals for aid in Europe without neglecting or forgetting its obligations of service here at home. We know, however, that as the war continues the suffering will greatly increase and need for assistance will multiply many times."

Mr. Roosevelt strongly urged "everyone who can possibly do so" to join the Red Cross during its annual membership campaign beginning today and ending Nov. 30.

The President's second appeal in behalf of this campaign will be radiocast at 10:37 p. m., E. S. T., tonight by the three national radio systems.

Armistice Day As Thanksgiving?

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska suggested today that the controversy over two Thanksgiving Days be settled by making Armistice Day the official day of thanks.

President Roosevelt recently designated Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving Day but many Governors, sticking to the traditional last Thursday in the month, have proclaimed Nov. 30 as thanks day in their states.

Ontario Wants Ottawa to Push Pamphlet Inquiry

TORONTO, Nov. 11 (CP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario called upon the Federal Government today to investigate the origin of thousands of anti-war pamphlets following the arrest of seven persons on charges of distributing them.

Four persons were arrested in Toronto and three in Windsor. The handbills denounced the Chamberlain Government in Britain and called upon the people to demand peace.

They bore the designation "Dominion Executive Committee, Communist Party of Canada, Tim Buck, General Secretary."

"In my opinion this is strictly a federal matter and Ottawa should act quickly," Mr. Hepburn said.

British Restrict Armistice Day

LONDON (AP)—The peace that did not last was observed in Great Britain Nov. 11 under wartime restraints which canceled familiar ceremonies.

For the first time since the armistice which ended the World War 21 years ago, the nation-wide silence at 11 a. m. was omitted because the siren signaling the time might be mistaken for an air raid warning.

For the first time also, the memorial service at the Cenotaph, the national monument in Whitehall, was abandoned because the large outdoor crowd might have meant a risk in case of an air attack.

In King George's wreath for the Cenotaph this year French cornflowers were entwined with English poppies.

Traditional observances unaffected by the war included a remembrance service in Westminster Abbey, where Britain's unknown soldier is buried, and the sale of poppies to aid disabled veterans—of this war as well as of the last.

U. S. Mind Own Business—McNutt

CHICAGO (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, asserted Nov. 10 that America's task in these troubled times was to mind its own democratic business successfully.

"This is the great testing time for Democratic self government," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Cook County Council of the American Legion. "Our high enterprise is to prove it sufficient for every task and in every circumstance which can come to a free people."

Adults' Duty Toward Idle Youth Is Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Adult America must stop shirking its responsibility toward 6,000,000 unemployed young persons in the United States who need sound advice and aid in getting jobs, according to Cameron Beck, vocational and industrial relations consultant of New York City.

"We have 30,000,000 below the age of 30 in the United States who could be the balance of power for any unwise leader," Mr. Beck said in an interview. "There are 200,000 boys from 18 to 21 on the streets of New York City, unemployed; 20,000 on the streets of Buffalo; 200,000 others vagabonding and hitch-hiking across the country.

"Unless these youths get wise direction they are apt to be open to any form of 'ism' that comes along that would throw a normal person off balance. People must stop delegating responsibility for the youth of the Nation to others. I think we can steady the thinking of a lot of these youths who might become problems."

Aid to young people should be made an individual community problem with the active co-operation of every citizen, Mr. Beck, formerly Personnel Director of the New York Stock Exchange, declared.

Mr. Beck held that the closing of social service agencies for lack of funds or other reason was bound to enlarge the cost of juvenile crime and delinquency, adding that he tried to present his ideas not from a sensational standpoint, but from a sound, humane viewpoint.

Many school failures are due to unhappy or broken homes, he declared.

"Teachers in the present time," he said, "have been saddled with the responsibility of being, also, parents to their pupils."

On the present international stage the struggle between different ideologies is really a trial of western civilization which will collapse if its problems are not solved, Mr. Beck held, characterizing responsibility for youth as one of the biggest problems in the world today.

Mr. Beck declared that in one up-State city a club had reported they were "getting places" following adoption, at his suggestion, of a plan whereby each member was responsible for one unemployed youth of the city with a view to helping him get a job.

Pope's Encyclical Asks Peace For Capital and Labor

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 11 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in a special encyclical, today appealed for the application of the "Christian spirit" toward solution of the conflict of capital and labor in the United States.

The encyclical was addressed to Bishops of the United States on the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in that country.

The Pontiff criticized "exaggerated egoism, thirst for pleasure, immodesty in dress, avarice for power, hungering after riches, neglect of the poor, breaking down of family life, levity in regard to marriage, birth control and neglect of duty to one's country."

Pope Pius declared he was grieved that in so many schools in the United States religion is "ignored" and human kowledge "confied within the cramped limits of rationalism and naturalism."

'World With Us,' Lebrun Declares

PARIS (AP)—President Lebrun in an Armistice Day speech Nov. 11 said the thoughts of the world's noncombatant nations were partial to France and Britain although their actions may be neutral.

"The world is with us," he said. "It is our justification, it is the guarantee of our victory."

M. Lebrun reviewed one company each of British and French troops from the front and a small detachment of Polish soldiers at the Arc de Triomphe.

Baltimore Airport Work Going Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mayor Howard W. Jackson has ordered full speed ahead on completion of the $1,600,000 airport project, held up by delay in getting Federal approval and by uncertainty regarding plans of the Pan American Airways, lessee of a portion of the airport.

Pan American Airways has now assured the City that it has no intention of abandoning the Baltimore airport as a base for its trans-Atlantic and Bermuda air services.

Girl Scouting Ideals Told in Samplers

© Harris & Ewing

Prize Entries in National Contest Shown at Washington

Mrs. Charles Edison, wife of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, was honor guest at a private showing of the most artistic samplers at the "Little Tea House" at the nation's Capital. With Mrs. Edison is Katherine Raymond. They are looking at the sampler which won the intermediate Girl Scout prize for Betty Taylor, a student of the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville.

New York's Harbor Becalmed In Bog of Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 — New York City without question has a larger economic and financial interest and deeper concern in the European war and the Neutrality Act than any other place in the United States. Chief American center of trans-Atlantic shipping, it was the first to feel the clamps screwed down by the Act as amended by Congress because shipping has been all through the history of this country one of this city's chief industries.

The harbor is today inactive. A few tugs putter their way about with barges; some neutral ships are loading cargoes for foreign ports, but other than this the port is quiet. British and French lines are operating on irregular and secret schedules. The Queen Mary, of the Cunard White Star Line, painted a drab gray, and the Normandie, of the French Line, still painted in her peacetime colors, silently hug their piers, awaiting the end of the war or perhaps a chance to steal back home past watchful U-boats

Passage of the revised Neutrality Act tied American trans-Atlantic vessels in port here pending outcome of proposals to transfer some to foreign flags or re-route them to other neutral channels of trade.

Seamen's Union "Worried"

Another important effect upon New York of the passage of the amended Act has been the "throwing on the beach" of thousands of seamen without immediate hope of other jobs. These men have families to support and the union frankly admits it is worried. It has opposed any move to have American vessels transferred to foreign flags unless American seamen are allowed to man them. They take a dark view of registry change proposals, seeing in them a move by the operators to cut American wage standards by hiring foreign seamen for much less than present American rates.

The strike of longshoremen likewise has tied practically all coastwise craft to New York's piers.

New York harbor is hushed, waiting for the expected boom in export trade as the result of the war, the decision of the Federal Administration on the transfer of registry of American ships and the opening of new trade routes to South America.

Shipping Trade Imperiled

The only attempts by shipowners to continue service to Europe in the face of the restrictions of the Neutrality Act have come from the Standard Oil Company, which has transferred several of its tank ships to Panama registry; from the United States Lines, which has asked permission to do the same with eight of its vessels, and the Black Diamond Line, which has announced it will charter neutral-flag vessels for service between New York and European belligerents' ports. The American Scantic Line will continue its services to northern Europe by making Bergen, Norway, a port outside the limits drawn in the Neutrality Act, their only port of call, from which cargoes from their craft will be transshipped elsewhere.

Spokesmen for all shipping lines here agreed that should the Neutrality Act be enforced without some method of escape made available, at the end of the present European hostilities the United States will have lost a great part of her foreign trade. They said if American ships do not carry the cargoes to belligerents, other ship lines will.

Maritime labor takes the view that the proposals of ship owners for transfer of American craft to other flags and the chartering of neutral-flag ships will move the United States one more step nearer war and will definitely weaken the American merchant marine.

Flag Salute Again Heads To High Court

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The right of school children to refuse to salute the flag if that violates their religious beliefs—a right upheld yesterday in a unanimous decision by the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here—appeared today to be headed again toward Supreme Court review.

The court took this position toward appeals from decisions by the highest courts of New Jersey, Massachusetts and Georgia contrary to the United States Appellate Court opinion of yesterday. This stand, in effect, upheld flag salutes, but the Circuit Court declares that the Supreme Court changed its mind when it assumed jurisdiction in the Mayor Frank Hague "free speech" case.

In any event, counsel for the Pennsylvania Town School Board affected by yesterday's decision announced that he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Circuit Court opinion, written by Judge William Clark, affirmed a District Court ruling that the Minersville, Pa., School Board had no right to expel two child members of a religious sect (Jehovah's Witnesses) which forbids the flag salute. Judge John Biggs, Jr., and Judge Harry E. Kalodner concurred.

The children, Lillian Gobitis, and her brother, William, were expelled four years ago and have had to attend private school. They believe, the Court said, that to salute the flag is to "bow down to a graven image."

In a 27-page opinion exploring the whole field of religious intolerance, Judge Clark wrote that the sect to which the children belong "does not appear to practice the tolerance that it now asks. . . ."

"Nevtrtheless," he said, "the conscientious scruples of all men should be treated with great delicacy and tenderness. Reverence is manifestly something deeper than law."

Letter From Warsaw Tells About Remaining Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN (AP)—A letter from a reliable person in Warsaw dated Nov. 3 describing the condition of about 100 Americans still in the Polish City has been seen by the Associated Press correspondent.

"Life gradually is resuming its normal course," the writer said.

"Most houses already have water and electric light. One is already permitted to send letters but only to Germany and in the German language. That is why I am not waiting you in English. (Presumably this restriction applied only to Poles.)

"It is very difficult to buy postage stamps. Sometimes the Post Office doesn't sell any at all and when any are put on sale the public must often stand several hours before the window. I had to stand four hours."

After describing how the American colony of 569 registered last Jan. 1 as permanently living in Poland had dwindled gradually when war approached and how 62 Americans departed Sept. 21 when diplomats were taken from the City, the writer continued:

"Now there are about 100 American citizens in Warsaw, mostly of Polish extraction or women who married Poles—for example, Mrs. Klimpel, formerly Gloria Patricia Wright of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Kormian, former Wilcie Dickerson of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. Szukalski, former Joan Lee Donovan of New Bedford, Mass.

"Winston Cram of Nashville, Tenn., chief of the Methodist Mission, also remained in Warsaw. There also is a group of American nuns who studied at the University.

"Most of these Americans would like to leave Warsaw and return to America. American women who married Poles would like to leave Europe with their husbands, but it is exceedingly difficult to obtain permission for the husbands, as they are Polish nationals.

"The American Consulate has no information concerning the number of Americans in other Polish cities."

Audio Makes Movies Of Bethlehem Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Audio Productions, Inc., has started work on two new commercial films for Bethlehem Steel Company, one showing the manufacture and use of strip and sheet steel and tin plate, including sequences in color; the other covering wire rope and strand, Frank K. Speidell, president of Audio, announces.

Camera crews are now on location at the Bethlehem plants at Lackawanna, N. Y., Williamsport and Johnstown, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., he said. The films will be available to technical societies, engineering groups and other interested bodies.

Another Audio commercial production was made at the New York World's Fair this summer for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Entitled "The Middleton Family at the New York World's Fair," its purpose was to interest young America in industry, present a picture of the Fair in general and the Westinghouse exhibit in particular.

Poe Shrine Tax Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Edgar Allan Poe Shrine here has been relieved of $158.50 in delinquent 1938 real estate taxes, and has been marked off the city tax books as a taxable institution, it was learned at City Hall. The Shrine falls in the same class as churches, the City Collector said.

Quebec Liberal Cabinet Follows Duplessis Regime

QUEBEC (CP)—Quebec Province's twentieth Cabinet since confederation—the 14-man Liberal Ministry of Premier Adelard Godbout—took the oath of office Nov. 8.

For two hours before the ceremony, presided over by Lieut. Gov. E. L. Patenaude, the Province had no government. But the resignation of Premier Maurice Duiplessis and his Union Nationale Government, which was defeated Oct. 25 in the Provincial general election, was kept secret until the new Premier took over.

In addition to the post of Premier and President of the Council, two portfolios went to M. Godbout whose short-lived first government was swept from power three years ago by the Union Nationale after nearly 40 years of liberal rule.

Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet of former Premier L. A. Taschereau, the Liberal head again assumed that position as well as the portfolio of Colonization.

T. D. Bouchard, House leader of the Liberals since the 1936 defeat, was named Minister of Roads and Public Works, while the portfolio of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce went to Oscar Drouin, a former Union Nationale Cabinet member who broke in 1937 with Mr. Duplessis.

The new administrators followed tradition in appointment of a Provincial Treasurer, a post long regarded as reserved for an English-speaking member. The portfolio was assumed by J. A. Mathewson, lawyer and McGill University graduate.

Edgar Rochette, Labor Minister in the first Godbout Cabinet, was named Minister of Labor and Mines, while the post of Provincial Secretary and Health Minister was conferred on Henri Groulx, President of the Outremont (Roman) Catholic School Commission.

Pierre Emile Cote, also a member of M. Godbout's first ministry, takes the portfolios of Lands and Forests, and Game and Fisheries. Wilfrid Girouard, who sat for 14 years in the House of Commons for Arthabaska before resigning to contest Arthabaska's provincial riding, was appointed Attorney General.

Six ministers without portfolio, two more than in the Duplessis Cabinet, were named by Mr. Godbout. They are Leon Casgrain, Cleophas Bastien, Frank L. Connors, L. J. Thisdel, Georges Dansereau, and Wilfrid Hamel.

British Barbados Advances By Overcoming Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Overcoming of droughts, hurricanes, and uncertain trade relations has advanced rather than retarded the culture of the British West Indian island of Barbados, according to Dr. Otis P. Starkey of the University of Pennsylvania, author of a recent economic study of the island.

"The periods of progress in Barbadian history," he declares, "almost invariably have arrived soon after conditions have just been described as 'hopeless.' On the other hand, boom periods have been characterized by free spending for proved benefits rather than experiments along new lines."

The drought and poor prices which were prevalent in Barbados from 1928 to 1931 were overcome with resultant improvement. Crop yields gained due to applied science, and an improvement in health standards came because of advanced sanitary conditions, Dr. Starkey states. Following the hurricane which occurred in 1831 houses were rebuilt to suit the climate. During the reduction of British protective duties on colonial sugar and the accompanying price declines between 1864 and 1850, advances were made in almost every phase of cultivation and manufacture.

The Barbadian environment offers a fertile soil, much level land, an oceanic climate, and a favorable position for world trade. However, the study shows that these favorable features have not accounted for its many periods of rapid economic development.

Droughts, hurricanes, pests, and uncertain markets have generated urgent problems which the planters were forced to solve or emigrate. Although some progress undoubtedly would have occurred without the stimuli of these problems, it might have taken centuries to accomplish the improvements made during a few years of stress, Dr. Starkey says.

New methods have been discovered, or old rarely used methods have been more widely adopted, under the goad of economic necessity. When the emergency was over, the desire for progress has often been replaced by self-satisfaction, and the planter aristocracy has reverted to a conservative policy.

If the intervening periods of relative prosperity are examined, the study says, it will be found that, with almost no exceptions, they were lacking in the initiation of improvements. Where progress has been made in such periods, usually it has consisted of a continuation of some trend started during the preceding difficult period. Thus during the war boom between 1915 and 1920, while many improvements were made in the factories, they were not new in type, but were rather extensions of the type of improvements which the more progressive factories had made earlier.

Rumania Withdraws Troops

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 10 (AP)—Rumania has withdrawn almost all its troops from Bessarabia, which once belonged to Russia, believing this move offers a surer defense than if the area bristled with arms.

Competent quarters said the withdrawal was made because the Bessarabian steppes would be a difficult place to defend and Rumania does not want to give Russia a pretext for marching into the territory by massing troops on the frontier.

Rumania's first line of defense now runs along the Pruth River, the old frontier with Russia, which offers a strong barrier to an invader.

Bessarabia, about the size of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with a population of 3,000,000, was part of the Russian Empire before the World War.

In 1917, Bessarabia declared its independence but in 1919 decided to enter into a voluntary union with Rumania. The Soviets never have recognized the territory as part of Rumania and recently unconfirmed reports have swept the Balkans that Russia would like to regain the territory.

Italy Hails King

ROME (AP)—While other nations celebrated Armistice Day—which is observed in Italy on Nov. 4, the anniversary of the end of World War fighting on the Italian-Austrian front—Italians paid tribute to a ruler who has led them through the war with Turkey, the campaign in Libya, the World War and the Ethiopian war. The anniversary marked King Victor Emanuel's seventieth year.

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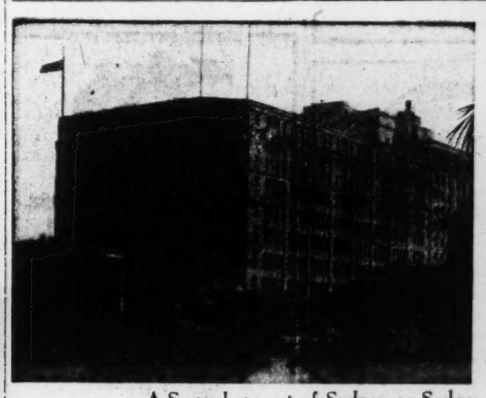
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Switzerland, a Jewel of Scenic Splendor, a Vigorous Exemplar of Democracy

Traditions of Democracy Cherished by the Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—On a moonlit August night in 1291 a group of Helvetians met in a tiny meadow off the shore of Lake Lucerne. Each of the men carried a crossbow, a quiver of arrows, and on their feet crude sandals fastened with leather thongs. The men were the elected representatives of the three districts, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden. In low voice the Helvetians took an oath of fidelity and unity. The three districts became the first cantons of a new country called Schwyz—Switzerland.

Today it is 650 years since Switzerland's independence was declared on the Rütli meadow. The centuries have brought changes. Instead of three, twenty-two cantons now form the world's oldest democracy. No longer are the Alps isolating Switzerland from its neighbors. Electric trains speed over the frontiers to the capitals of Europe; busses crawl up Alpine pass roads begun by Caesar's invading legions; fleets of steamers operate on the larger lakes. Tourists come to Switzerland from far corners of the globe, in winter, in summer, in spring and in fall.

Switzerland, with 15,943 square miles, is about as large as the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island—certainly a small area to hold so many mountains, so many resorts, so many different types of people with their variety of cultures and customs. But not so unusual if you simply think of Switzerland as a vest-pocket United States, for the two forms of government are related in many respects.

Four Languages Used

But where Americans talk English in various accents, New Yorkese, New England twang, Southern drawl—the Swiss go the whole way. They speak entirely different languages, and in assorted dialects. In the central part of Switzerland, up to Basel and around past Lake Constance, German is the written language, with German dialects the spoken tongue. In the Tessin, the southern tip jutting into Italy, Italian predominates; in French Switzerland, French.

And in that mountainous section of Switzerland tucked near the Ostmark, Romansch is spoken. Only 45,000 Swiss speak Romansch, which is directly descended from the Latin. But so hardy is Romansch that it was recently adopted as Switzerland's fourth official language. So now the "No Smoking" signs in railroad cars read: "Nicht rauchen, defense de fumer, e vietato fumari, Scommondau' de Fimmar."

Only 28 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. Almost half the working population is engaged in industry, 12 per cent in commerce, 5 per cent in transportation, 6 per cent in professions.

Variety of Industries

The textile industries include silk, embroidery, and lace making, wool and cotton spinning, and weaving. Hosiery and shoe manufacture hold important places. The chemical, machine, electro-technical and metal industries are highly regarded. And, of course, Swiss chocolate and Swiss cheese, as well as the superb watches and unique wood-carvings are also classed as industries.

An old custom is the Landsgemeinde, which perpetuates the method of election still existing in a few cantons. In the public square of the canton's capital men of voting age meet and elect their cantonal government by a show of hands. Democracy? The Swiss think its tops. Particularly since they are notorious gossips. They say there are four million persons in Switzerland, and 4,000,000 political parties. Which is'nt far wrong.

A. Steiner; C. Brandt; Courtesy Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Winter's Magic Wand

Upper photo: St. Moritz, Switzerland, framed between evergreen trees burdened with snow, against a background of Alpine beauty. Lower photo: Miss Melitta Brunner, one of Europe's outstanding artists on ice skates, dazzles with her skill at Arosa, Switzerland.

'Downhill Only' Is Skiers' Motto

BERN, Switzerland—Everybody enjoys mountain climbing, whether it means conquering a two-mile-high peak, or merely ambling up a winding footpath. Winter is the other big vacation season. "Downhill Only" is the motto of skiers in Switzerland. Mountain railroads, "ski funis" and lifts take you up to the top of the run, let you spend your time having fun falling down. No brakes are needed when you skim down the wide open snow slopes above the tree-line.

Basel Stands at Junction Of Three Great Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland—Enthroned upon both banks of the Rhine, where that river leaves its Swiss homeland in a sweeping curve toward the north, lies the venerable city of Basel. It is located at the very point where the boundaries of Switzerland, Germany and France meet.

Basel dates back to the year 374 A. D. when Emperor Valentinian I spent several months in this vicinity, to build fortifications along the Rhine against the Alemanni. From this sojourn the town is said to have derived its name "Basilea"—"Royal Residence," and in memory of it the basilisk, as an heraldic symbol, is seen in various places.

After the destruction of the near-by Roman settlement "Augusta Rauracorum," which in recent decades has been partly excavated, Basel became a Bishop's See and as an Episcopal town it belonged to the Carolingian Kingdom and hence to the Kingdom of Burgundy. In the year 1006 the Emperor Henry II, the Saint, incorporated Basel with the German Empire, but gradually it became a Free City and flourished through industry and trade.

Basel's characteristic landmark is the Cathedral, since the Reformation known as the Münster. Brilliant red sandstone for the walls and glistening tiles of green, white and red on the roof, lend color to a classical design. Henry II founded the Münster in 1010 A. D. The church was originally erected in the Romanesque style, but because of a fire in 1358 it was rebuilt in Gothic and consecrated anew. The northern portal, known as St. Gallus Gateway, remains of the original construction, its statues, reliefs and ornamentation well preserved.

Town Hall a Noted Building

Nearby, on the Market Square, is the tall Gothic Town Hall, ornamented with statues, carvings and a wrought-iron gate.

Basel's Historical Museum in the old Barfüsser Church contains many relics.

Other outstanding landmarks are the fifteenth century Gothic Fischmarkt Fountain, and the German Renaissance Rebhaus Fountain.

Besides its fine Cathedral, Basel has ten other churches which date back to the Middle Ages. Among these are the Church of St. Alban's, with early Romanesque cloisters; the Dominican Church and the Barfüsser Church, now containing the Historical Museum. Guild houses and old city gates are other features.

The Strassburger Denkmal, a memorial presented to Basel in 1895 by Baron Hervé de Gruyer, pays tribute to the assistance given in 1870 to the besieged city of Strassbourg, when delegates from Basel and Zurich took its women, children and aged people into Switzerland.

Since Basel, now a city of 160,000 inhabitants, is in such close proximity of the German and French frontiers, it has always been a shelter for refugees. During the second half of the sixteenth century, Italian and French refugees of the Reformation found a new home there and they, by introducing the textile and silk industries, actually laid the foundation of the city's comparative wealth.

Seat of World Bank

In 1930, Basel, became the seat of the Bank for International Settlements.

Since 1906 the Rhine city has gradually come to the fore as Switzerland's inland harbor. Construction of the port of St. Johann was begun at that time. In 1919 work was started on the spacious Kleinhuningen port on the right bank of the Rhine, adjoining German territory. This harbor was completed in 1922 and has a special railroad station, operated by the Swiss Federal Railroads. Statistics show that traffic in the port of Basel for the year 1938 amounted to 2,700,000 tons of goods.

Two new motor ships, the Albula and the Bernina maintain a regular freight service between Basel and London via the Rhine route. Thanks to this 545-mile river course, grain from the United States and Canada is transferred at Rotterdam directly on Swiss tugs and barges from ships bringing the cargoes from overseas.

In recent decades, Basel has also gained prominence as the permanent seat of the Swiss Industries, Fair, an important national event, which takes place yearly in spring.

When the Onion Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Market days are regular and generally pleasing events in Bern, Switzerland's capital, but of all occasions of this kind none is quite as unique as the Onion Market. It happens but once a year, on a Monday in the second half of November, and its origin is said to date back to the Middle Ages, when the peasants from the Wistenlach region between the lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel brought supplies of onions and winter vegetables to the war-distressed, hungry city. Ever since the farmers of that French-speaking district have been allotted one day in the year on which they are at liberty to offer their vegetables for sale in Bern.

Onion Market Day starts early on Monday, with all stands and displays having been prepared on Saturday. Garlands of onions in overwhelming number provide festive decorations and veritable mountains of the same vegetable rise all along the market lines. Tempting displays of celery, leek, cabbages and other late-fall garden products give an opportunity to housewives to also stock up on these vegetables, but the onion rules the day.

The Onion Rules

In the public eating places, as in private homes, onions in one form or another form part of the menu. Open-faced onion pie, onion soup and Bratwurst with onions are staple delicacies in restaurants, and replicas of onions in the most ingenious arrangements beckon temptingly in confectioners' displays which also include quaint mugs and cups filled with candies appropriate for the day.

Onion Market attracts people from everywhere. They come in the typical Bernese buggies, in automobiles or by train; some for pre-arranged annual reunions and others merely to spend a day and evening in the happily celebrating city.

The Pottery Fair

Hand in hand with the Onion Market goes the Pottery Fair. The chief articles for sale are homemade dishes, pitchers, and vases, and an ancient custom decrees that every visitor should purchase and take home a cup, a Kacheli—as it is called in native dialect—as a souvenir. Hence the name of Kacheli Märit (Cup Market).

Potteries are manufactured at Steffisburg and Heimberg near Thun and these products are on display and for sale in a Kacheli Market of their own, held at the same time as the peasant's Fair, in the Bern Museum of Arts and Crafts. Swiss potters discovered long ago that the public does not always want the very modern designs. Old traditions and the quaint patterns of long ago find greater favor.

Skiing Teachers Pass Full Tests

BERN, Switzerland — Often a visitor to Switzerland doesn't know the first thing about mountaineering or skiing. The Swiss take care of that, too. Mountaineering schools teach in a short time how to cross glaciers, clamber up sheer rock walls, and ascend difficult peaks.

Swiss guides, before they get their official badges, have to pass exhaustive tests. And practically every winter resort has its own Swiss ski school with licensed instructors teaching such ski maneuvers as stem-turns, telemarks, and "christies."

Swiss Untangle Hay, Straw Ruling

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Army complained recently that it couldn't get enough hay for its horses and mules to eat nor straw for them to sleep on, so the Swiss Federal Government issued a long decree governing the sale of hay and straw, designed to save enough for the Army.

Unfortunately for the Army the decree was so long and involved that many a Swiss farmer decided it meant he couldn't sell hay to anybody, the Army included.

Finally the Army cut the Gordian knot with a communiqué which made it clear that if it wasn't sold, it might be requisitioned.

The farmers sold.

Industry Rules Swiss: Exports Pay the Bill

Switzerland is a highly industrialized country. Only 20 per cent of the country is suited to agriculture. By far the greater percentage of its food stuffs is imported, and to pay its own way, Switzerland sends a surprising variety of industrial exports to the nations of the world, with European countries, the British Empire and the United States its leading customers.

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Swiss Culture Reflected in Public Galleries and Monuments, Even in Stoves

Easily Accessible Art Works Reveal Best Swiss Traditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland — The paintings, drawings, sculpture and examples of architecture to be seen in Switzerland are worthy of study. In the art galleries of such cities as Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, and Basel may be seen canvases that are strictly national and characteristic — ranging from specimens of simple genre through subjects that are historical and allegorical; from the works of Freudenberger through the years to those of François Gos. To the student of painting, in general, the collection of Holbeins at Basel is very important.

A study that is especially interesting is that of original Swiss drawings. Because of the courtesy, typical of the Swiss, access to private and semi-private collections of such drawings is not difficult to obtain.

As to sculpture, aside from examples to be seen in the Museums, the parks and terraces of nearly every important city are decorated with reliefs, busts, statues and groups, in either stone or bronze. The sculptural decorations of the Government buildings are generally found to be interesting.

The architecture of Switzerland may be divided into such as is military, ecclesiastical and domestic. The military is most impressively represented in the châteaux —large and complex, as in Chillon; small and simple as in Orôn. Switzerland is rich in 18th Century residential châteaux, such as that of Mme. de Staël, at Coppet.

Churches Small, Large

Small churches in the Romanesque style are found, in the cantons of Vaud and Valais. Of this class may be mentioned those of Romainmôtier, St. Sulpice, Orsières and St. Pierre de Clages. Of the larger churches of this style that of St. Maurice and the Church of Notre Dame de Valère, at Sion, may be chosen as examples. Of cathedrals in the Gothic style that of Lausanne—both as to its interior and exterior—together with that of Fribourg and Berne are good examples.

One feature of domestic architecture in Switzerland that makes an especial appeal, is the carved decoration about the doorways of houses in the older parts of towns; of similar interior decorations, in wood, the exhibits in the Landesmuseum at Zurich will be found to be of great beauty and interest.

Social and patriotic choral music is popular and many musical festivals are planned throughout Switzerland.

Influence Felt Abroad

The work of Jaques Dalcroze of Geneva, not to mention many others, is appreciated in many countries, while the influence of M. Pochon, who organized the Stradivarius Quartet of New York, and M. Rudolph Ganz, the composer, who is president of the Chicago Musical College, is strongly felt in the United States.

In the canton of Ticino, where Italian is spoken, Francesco Chiesa is considered one of the greatest literary personages. He is a scholar and an authority on Dante. One of the best productions is "Calliope," published in 1907. His lyrical poems and his novel "Villadorma," a work of high moral standing, show his appreciation of his native Canton. He received the Grand Prix of the Schiller Foundation.

Giuseppe Zoppi, has revealed the magic charm of the mountains in "The Book of the Mountain Pasture," "The Book of the Lilies" and "When I Had Wings," all with exquisite taste and style.

The literary field of German Switzerland is varied in its production. Carl Spitteler, who received the Nobel Prize for literature is considered one of the greatest poets, writing in German, since Goethe. Romain Rolland called him the Swiss Homer and the only master of the epic since Milton. There is an English translation of his "Laughing Truth."

Jeremiah Gotthelf is called the Shakespeare of the Village. Gottfried Keller who wrote word pictures of the bourgeois civilization and Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, a specialist in the historical story, were 19th Century writers.

Author of "Heidi"

Johanna Spyri will be remembered as one who wrote stories of childhood appealing not only to children but to grown-ups. "Heidi," a child of the mountains, is perhaps best known, but "The Little Alpine Musician" and "Jörli" are also well known. They have been translated into English as well as the European languages.

There are many well-known writers in German Switzerland today. Some of them write in literary German and some in dialect. There is a group called "Young Switzerland" who are exploring the borderland of social conflicts. Jakob Schaffner, a novelist, Félix Moeschlin and Albert Steffen, a mystic, are members of this group.

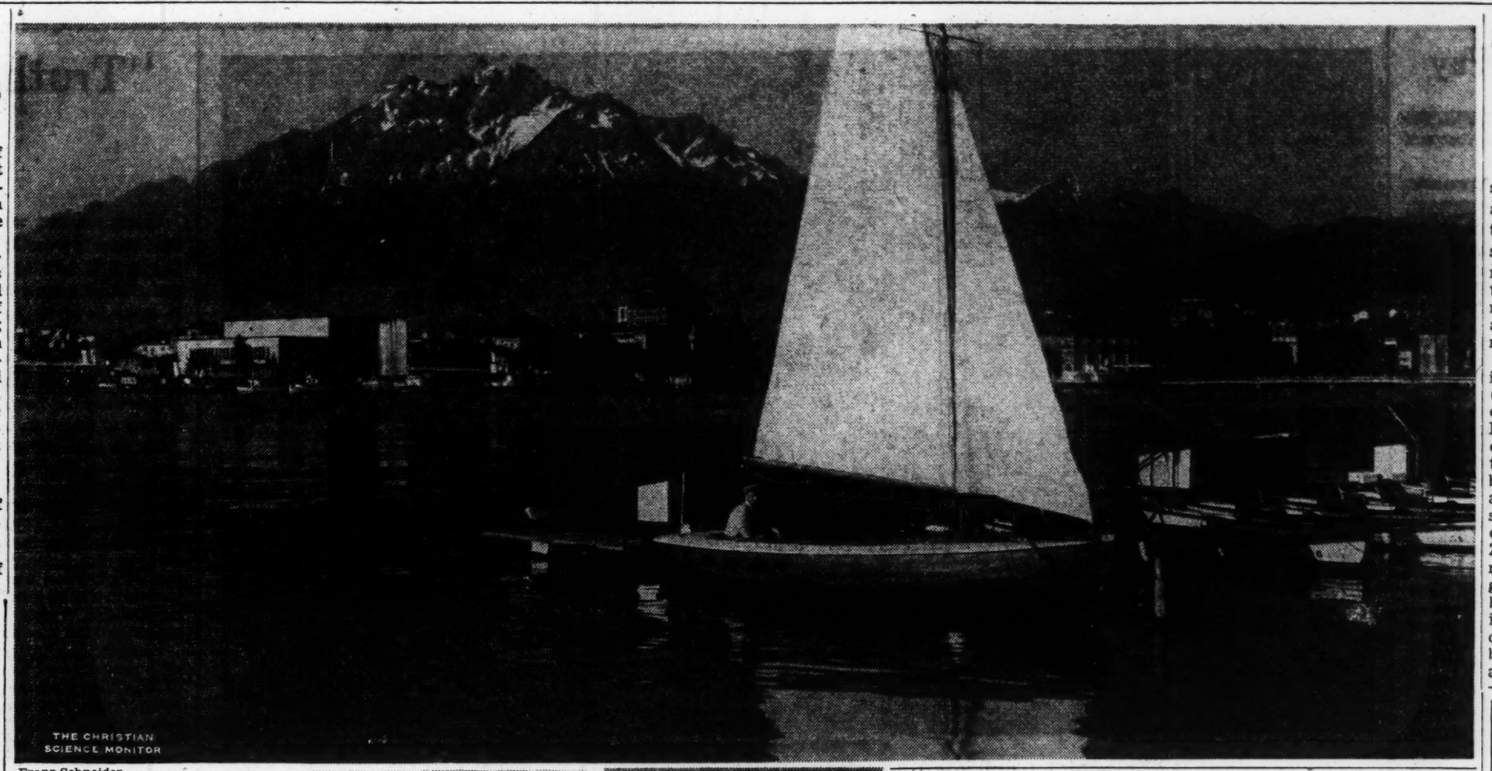
Mme. de Staël, of the writers of French Switzerland, is well remembered. Her father was a Swiss banker of Geneva who became finance minister to France under Louis XVI. Her mother was Susanna Curchod, the daughter of a humble Swiss pastor of Crassier, a hamlet near Lausanne. Coppet on Lake Geneva was their Swiss home.

Free Childhood Reflected

During her childhood she was permitted to listen to brilliant conversations, to run at will in the woods and meadows, all of which helped to develop her literary talent. Her "L'Allemagne," written under trying circumstances, opened the way for the outspread of German literature in western Europe. She studied Italian life and character while living in Italy and wrote "Corinne."

The most popular contemporary novelist in French Switzerland is C. F. Ramuz, who lives in Lausanne and recently received the Grand Prix of the Schiller Foundation, the highest Swiss distinction for writers. He interprets the character of the Swiss people.

Edmond Gilliard, the poet, lives in Lausanne also. One of his most interesting long poems is "La Passion de la Mère et du Fils." His brother, Pierre Gilliard, who has written two books, regarding his life at the Russian Court, is another cultured scholar. He is also the director of the summer session in the University of Lausanne.

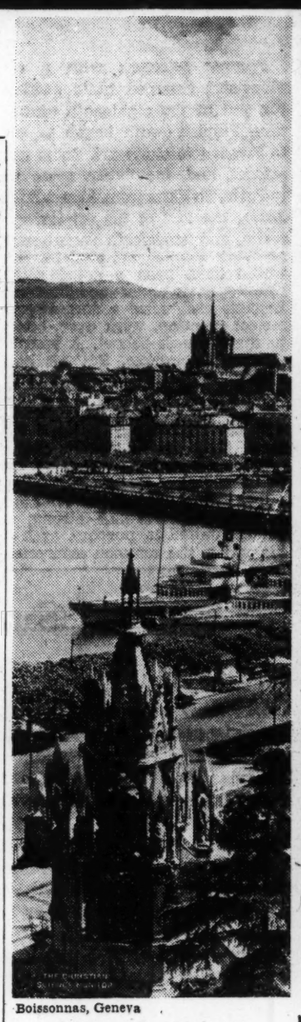


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Franz Schneider

Lake Lucerne

Lucerne, Switzerland, and Mount Pilatus, form one of the Old World's most enchanting pictures.



Boissonnas, Geneva

Geneva Landmarks

In the foreground is the beautiful Brunswick Memorial, and in the background the historic cathedral where Calvin preached.

© Max Kettel

Alpine Festival

Rural orchestra furnishes the music while the people dance

Swiss Stoves: Art in Comfort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Old tile stoves are the pride of many venerable Swiss homes. They are the aristocrats of early heating equipment, with a lineage dating back to the Fourteenth Century. For Swiss in foreign lands a mere picture of one of them evokes happy memories of childhood.

Swiss stoves early became triumphs of ceramic skill.

Monochrome tiles, sometimes green, sometimes brown, were first used for their decoration. Later these tiles became more ornamental. Relief was employed, heraldic designs, personages and entire scenes, with and without inscriptions, were portrayed. The stove was no longer a square heating apparatus in the corner of the room. It became a shapely object of art, often with a tower-like super-structure, with the opening for the fuel in the adjoining room.

The narrow space between the wall and the oven was frequently filled in with an elevated seat, with two or more steps leading to it. Sometimes there were even two of these seats, one on either side of the big stove, as is the case with the Seidenhof oven in the Swiss National Museum in Zurich. This stove is the masterpiece by Ludwig Pfau of Winterthur, dating back to 1620 A. D. The Pfau firm was widely famous for its artistic achievements in this line and Pfau stoves today are much in demand by museums.

Not only were the stoves covered with plastic ornamentations and colorful illustrations, but even the walls behind and around them were also richly decorated with variegated tiles to match. In Swiss patrician homes the pleasing color of wood-paneled rooms and carved ceilings, together with small stained glass windows, adorned with picturesque coats-of-arms and historical pictures, formed an ensemble of impressive harmony.

By the end of the eighteenth Century Swiss stoves became simpler again in design and decoration. In the towns especially pictorial displays on the tiles lost their popularity, but in the peasant regions the gaily painted tile stove remained in favor much longer. In modern Twentieth Century Swiss homes the heating equipment is keeping pace with the times, but in rural districts the tile oven, designed on simple lines, has retained its popularity.

Swiss Towns Along the Rhine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Swiss people are proud of the Rhine which has its origin in the lofty mountain realm of the Grisons.

Dotted along its winding course are quaint old towns such as Schaffhausen, now mostly known for its proximity to the magnificent Falls of the Rhine.

Well preserved medieval dwellings, many with elaborate frescoes, line cozy streets; old patrician residences with quaint oriel windows bow a welcome, and handsome fountains add a friendly touch.

Pictures of fueudal days are conjured up at the sight of the Munot, a Sixteenth Century fortress with walls 16 feet thick. It occupies a commanding site on a hill and in its peaceful present-day status, its spacious terraces are used for children's festivals and historical celebrations. Deer graze contentedly in the deep, now grass-covered moat, but the building is still entered by way of the draw-bridge.

On the way to the Munot terraces are huge cobblestone halls which, originally intended as a refuge for the people in case of danger, now contain collections of arms. As of old, the little bell in the Munot tower rings every night. This custom was introduced to remind the people of Schaffhausen to render thanks for the protection received during the day. In olden days, when danger lurked, or when historical events were celebrated, the bell sent forth its warning or reminder for prayer or thanksgiving.

There is another interesting bell at Schaffhausen. It is enshrined in the shadow of the Twelfth century Romanesque Cathedral now used for Protestant services. Its inscription: "Vivos voco, mortuous plango, fulgura frango," inspired the poet Schiller to write his immortal "Song of the Bell."

Quite near to Schaffhausen are the Falls, 380 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

Canada's Foreign Trade Shows Pre-war Advance

OTTAWA — Canadian domestic exports for the eight-month period ended Aug. 31, 1939, totaled $663,000,000, which is a gain of $121,500,000 over the same period the previous year.

Swiss Festival, Greeting Spring, Is Gay Occasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—When one speaks of Swiss customs he usually isn't referring to the Continental breakfasts, the week-end skiing tours, the liking for the motion pictures. The Swiss are typically European in their fondness for tradition; and they enjoy a costume festival every bit as much as any other nationality.

One of the best known festivals is Zurich's yearly Sechseläuten ("ringing at six"), an age-old guild celebration welcoming spring. Long ago, the curfew bells of the churches used to toll the end of the working day. When the bells began ringing at six instead of five as in winter, the townsfolk knew spring was on the way. They began celebrating the occasion. Down Zurich's treelined Bahnhofstrasse roll gaily decorated floats, with guild members and children ni bright colored costumes, marching toward the lake shore where old "Bögg" (effigy of winter) is to be burned at the stake—punctually at six to the jubilant sound of bells.

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The Footpath Way

"Jog on, jog on," says universal Will, the poet who knew everything, "the footpath way."

This isn't so easy in an age of pavements; yet one may jog the old paths in memory. There is something about a footpath which makes it memorable. Indeed, so friendly is its service, I question if anyone ever forgot one he traveled more than once, and many have remembered the unique one for its very novelty.

Children made the first path I ever walked, through prairie flowers and high sweet grass in Texas, to a little school on the edge of town. I ask no consideration for it, because I dawdled it back and forth with others while still too young to enter the school doors. It was merely my first path, and I remember it with pleasure. No doubt others have traveled better and braver ones.

* * *

There was a path after that, however, a good three miles of path, winding along a pipe line somewhere on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington, which I would place beside any for its pleasures. Again it was a way to school. Hard-working men had worn it, probably, putting in that pipe line; but we kept it fresh with the two-way dusting we gave it daily, except Sundays. Huckleberry bushes and rhododendron and hemlock and fir and sweet-smelling cedar bordered it most of the way; but occasionally there were bare hills, or scarred face of cliff, which made its going more strenuous, and for which breath was needed for clambering rather than for smelling. I can remember that it was punctuated by dark glens, too, thick with ferns, where occasionally we could find violets growing. A breath of summer seemed always to pervade it, even during the interminable winter rains.

Later, in a city, I escaped along a path which extended from the edge of the town to a stretch of railroad track bordering the Sound. The track led to sandbanks, high and unaccountable, down which sliding was a frequently sought pleasure. Part of it had once been a logging skid-road; but that soon turned off, deeper into the forest, and the path passed on, through a bramble of blackberry vines, salmonberry bushes, and graceful alder trees, away from the wooded area. There was a delightful mystery along this path. Off through a clearing along its way was a neat white house where a retired sea captain lived; and we often saw him in his raspberry patches, or among his cherry trees, wearing a battered old blue officer's cap. He had lost his ship in a wild storm along the Alaska coast. But we never drew near enough to ask him about it, or even to speak at all, though sometimes the boldest among us would wave. He never waved back.

Across the Sound, where we occasionally went by sloop or motor launch, there is a path to a Siwash village which still haunts me, though I never knew it well. It led back from the water, wide and sandy and strewn with clam shells for most of its length. We walked it several times, and always cautiously, prepared for a frontal attack from the starved-looking dogs which yapped savagely at us as we advanced. Old Paul, the Chief, finally gave us a spotted pup to take away with us. We thought it was a token of his esteem at the time. In retrospect, I believe it must have been a means of keeping us from bothering him so much for arrowheads, baskets, and bows and arrows, which we begged incessantly.

* * *

There is a path near the mouth of the Yukon River which I shall always remember, though I only walked it once. It leads back from the brink of the gray Bering to an old Russian log blockhouse on which, I recall, I sought the initials of a young friend who told me he had carved them there. I blush today when I remember how I proudly placed my own beside his. Russians, Eskimos, American soldiers from Tanana and St. Michael, bearded river men, sailors from the Pacific, and the gold-mad migrants from the temperate south must all have known this path.

The war came, and I walked an old path along a bluff at a northern fort in the early morning hours, certain that the German army would find some way to come along and afford me an opportunity to fire an alarm. But they never came, and the approaching officer of the day was the only one ever challenged by this unit of the A. E. F. on Puget Sound. The path went along through some madrona trees—the lovely not-too-distant relations of the green bay tree like which the sinner flourishes—and commanded a good view of the Sound below. In the distance were the snow-covered Olympics, with their skirts of spruce and fir and hemlock. It was a military path, beaten hard by many a poor sentry on guard duty; but it was a path fitter for poets than for men with engines of war on their shoulders. Hence I have remembered it more for the madrona trees than for its small niche in the military history of the country.

* * *

In Moencopi, a Hopi pueblo of Arizona, there is a path which goes along in goodly broad array away from the village, along a ledge of rock, toward some lower reach of a canyon which is itself only a small relative of the Little Colorado. I traveled the path, one russet desert morning, determined to discover where the villagers had gone along it. It ended suddenly, against a wall of rock, fifty feet above the canyon's floor. Maybe the water had been up there once, and it had been a river landing. I never learned. The Hopi I asked about it only laughed and asked me if I wanted to buy some turquoise earrings cheap, twenty dollars.

* * *

The path with which I am perhaps best acquainted now leads from the house of a friend, high in the California mountains of the Coast Range, to a spring in a wash about half a mile away. In winter, when we land at the ranch late on a still, cold, desert-mountain night, piereed and shaken with the high, freezing air, we have to travel along it for our water. We know that mountain lion, and bobcat, and coyotes, abound in the district, and that deer and cattle travel it to the spring to drink; and I usually express strong hope for no meetings. Sometimes we do let the drink and the washing go until morning, and sit in the house by the fire, listening to bulls bellowing and pawing on the little mesa through which the path goes. But we travel the path in summer, too, with buckets of sweet water spilling against our legs, walking over great patches of lupins and poppies which spring up in their appointed time and try to hide the path.

This ranch holds the path I like best of all I have ever known. It is a small path, no wider than the track an automobile tire lays down in a dusty road. It is a well-used little path, always in repair, clean-swept and beaten down, even after the winter snows and rains have tried their best to obliterate it. I followed it one day from the stream—for, of course, it crosses the stream—across the mesa where the cattle range, through the apple orchard, and the half section of fenced sagebrush beyond that, over a gulch and a series of small hills, toward the base of the ten-thousand-foot mountain which towers at one end of the valley. The most noticeable thing about the path was that it ran quite easily and neatly beneath all the barbed wire fences I had to climb so laboriously, although the wires were sometimes stretched tautly to within a few inches of the ground. I gave up at last and let it go on its way alone.

* * *

I speculate sometimes on the little creatures I am assured by my friend travel the path winter and summer (though I have never seen them) on their way to water and on their own important errands—squirrels, chipmunks, groundhogs, rabbits, striped skunks, wildcats, little brown foxes; perhaps the coyote. I have never known for how many miles on miles the path stretches, or where it begins or ends, or if the little people who travel it ever meet and pass the time of day, as I should like to see them do if ever I should chance upon any of them along the way.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Antarctic Twilight

How shall we mark the edge of evening here,
where the sun is only a silver rumor of sun
through gray mists across gray rolling wastes
and evening itself but a little less light than
the day?

We know by sharper wind and stronger drum
of seas
against steel plates, a cold tattoo of sleet,
a storm of pelicans now winging to bleak
rock,
seeking a sanctuary for the hours of night.

An armor of ice is sheathed across the deck
again;
the ship's bell faintly strikes against the roar,
and riding lights glow spectrally in deepening gray:
here, then, descends another evening and
another latitude.

ROBERT L. RILEY

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"FISHERFOLK": *A Painting by Albert Edelfelt*

FINNISH PAINTERS with a cosmopolitan viewpoint emerged quite suddenly toward the end of the eighteenth century. At that time Finnish youth began to venture over to Sweden to study art. Some went to Düsseldorf, and, inevitably, some were drawn to Paris. To Paris went Albert Edelfelt (1854-1905), the idol of his art-loving contemporaries, and henceforth Paris became the goal of every Finnish art student. Edelfelt, who would have been a noted painter in any country, came under the influence of Bastien-Lepage, and, after a few attempts at historical painting, went over, heart and soul, to the open-air school. A versatile and indefatigable worker, Edelfelt painted landscapes, figure compositions, and portraits, and drew book illustrations, all with the same sure workmanship. Though Edelfelt and his predecessors painted Finnish subjects, their art is Finnish only in a geographical sense; European or cosmopolitan better describes its quality.

The sturdy Finnish character is well shown in these "Fisherfolk," strong, determined, stanch, united in purpose, each shouldering his part in the common enterprise.

"Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER, PERHAPS, was there a greater need than there is today for positive, clear thinking, and it will be readily admitted that such thinking must be of a truthful nature. It must have its basis, its foundation, in Truth. For many the question, "What is truth?" asked by Pilate (John 18:38) nearly two thousand years ago, is still unanswered. However, it has been answered to the satisfaction of countless thousands. Mary Baker Eddy, on page viii of the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes, "The question, What is Truth, is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin." Those who have studied and learned to love the textbook of Christian Science, the Science of Christ, Truth, find that its clear and positive statements bring a blessed balm of peace and calm amidst the perplexities, doubts, surmises, and anxieties which becloud the thought of so many today.

Recently the writer's thoughts were filled with gratitude when a beginner in the study of this book remarked to him, "I have read many books, but never have I read a book with less 'if's' in it than in Science and Health." He was not referring to the number of times the word "if" occurs in the book, but was in this way expressing his appreciation of the positive, affirmative nature of its exposition.

Christian Science teaches that prayer includes affirmation of the positive truth. It teaches us how to affirm the truth about God and man, as revealed in the Bible, in straight, clear-cut statements, with conviction, faith, understanding, and persistence, unhindered by doubts, suppositions, surmises, and so forth. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 418), "Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony." It is indeed in Christian Science that we find the way of clear, positive thinking, based on Truth.

Christian Science deals with our immortal heritage as the sons of God on the basis that the sons of God are now and forever perfect and harmonious. It declares uncompromisingly that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and that therefore he is spiritual and harmonious. Over and over again the value of decisive reasoning has been proved in the healing of all manner of sin and disease from the standpoint of God's allness and man's consequent perfection as His image and idea.

Evil, or the devil, tempted Jesus with the suggestion (Matthew 4:3), "If thou be the Son of God"; and today mankind is being assailed with the same suggestion in myriad ways, inducing men and women to doubt and deny their God-given heritage as sons and daughters of God, with all that heritage means and includes.

The many statements about error, or mortal mind, which are to be found in the Christian Science textbook, deal with it on the basis of its unreality, simply, directly, convincingly declaring that error is unreal because it is a lie about God, good. In this textbook, every phase of error is decisively rejected as false, and the plain statements of truth, logically deduced from the premise that God is good and is All, afford the only method of combating the errors of the carnal mind and of escaping from their subtleties.

We cannot declare too often that man is spiritual, the image and likeness of God, meanwhile being careful to allow no doubts or mental reservations to intervene to nullify the power and strength of that statement and similar ones. Accordingly, we shall progress from a state of anxiety and unrest to one of quiet confidence, certainty, and conviction. In this way we can attain, in some degree, to the Master's method, "whose humble prayers," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 12), "were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

Through such affirmative prayer we become increasingly aware that in the real universe only peace and harmony are found; that all God's ideas express the one infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul; that in divine Mind, Love, there is no lack. Thus we may know that omnipresent Love is continuously supplying every human need. In the proportion that these truths are individually understood, declared with decision, conviction, persistence, and claimed as present fact, the many false suggestions of fear, doubt, envy, jealousy, discouragement, limitation, self-depreciation—negative thinking—are destroyed. Truth is never less than Truth, so that its harmonious activity is never subject to material surmise or supposition. We cannot obey Jesus' commands faithfully whilst we entertain mental reservations, doubts, or fears. We must fulfill the condition Christ Jesus set forth (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed," that we may experience the reward coupled with the promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Sanningen är bejakande och förlänar harmoni"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DET HAR KANSKE aldrig funnits ett större behov av positivt, klart tänkande än i dessa dagar, och det erkännes villigt, att sådant tänkande måste vara av sann natur. Det måste ha sin grundval, sitt ursprung, i Sanningen. Pilatus fråga för nära två tusen år sedan (Joh. 18:38): "Vad är sanning?" är för mången ännu obesvarad. Den har emellertid för tusentals människor blivit besvarad på ett tillfredsställande sätt. Mary Baker Eddy skriver på sidan viii i företalet till *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Frågan 'Vad är Sanning?' besvaras genom demonstration—genom helande av såväl sjukdom som synd." De som studerat och lärt sig älska Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, Kristi, Sanningens, Vetenskap, finna, att dess klara och positiva uttalanden medföra en välsignad balsam av frid och lugn mitt under den förvirring, de tvivel, onda aningar och bekymmer, som denna dag fördystra så mångas tankar.

Den som skriver detta kände sig uppfylld av tacksamhet, när en nybörjare i studiet av denna bok helt nyligen sade: "Jag har läst många böcker, men aldrig en bok som innehåller så få 'om' som *Science and Health*." Han syftade härvid icke på det antal gånger ordet "om" förekommer i boken, utan uttryckte på detta sätt sin uppskattning av naturen i dess positiva, bejakande framställningssätt.

Kristen Vetenskap lär, att bön inbegriper bejakande av den positiva sanningen och lär oss hur vi skola bejaka sanningen om Gud och människan, såsom den uppenbaras i Bibeln, med rättframma, klart uttryckta betyganden, med övertygelse, tro, förståelse och uthållighet, oberörda av tvivel, antaganden, onda aningar och så vidare. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (sid. 418): "Sanningen är bejakande och förlänar harmoni." Det är förvisso i Kristen Vetenskap vi finna vägen till klart, positivt tänkande, grundat på Sanningen.

Kristen Vetenskap talar om vårt odödliga arv såsom Guds barn, från grundvalen av att Guds barn nu och för evigt äro fullkomliga och harmoniska. Kristen Vetenskap förklarar oeftergivligt, att människan är skapad till Guds avbild och att vara Honom lik och att hon därför är andlig och harmonisk. Om och om igen har värdet av fasthet i tankegången bevisats i helande av alla former av synd och sjukdom, med utgångspunkt från Guds allhet och människans därav följande fullkomlighet såsom Hans avbild och idé.

Det onda, eller djävulen, frestade Jesus med suggestionen (Matt. 4:3): "Om du är Guds Son" [Eng. Bibeln], och i denna dag anfalles mänskligheten av samma suggestion på oräkneliga sätt, varigenom män och kvinnor förledas att betvivla och förneka sin av Gud givna arvedel såsom Guds söner och döttrar, med allt vad denna arvedel betyder och innebär.

De många uttalanden om villfarelse eller dödligt sinne, som återfinnas i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, tala om villfarelsen, utgående från dess överklighet, och förklara enkelt, direkt och övertygande, att villfarelsen är överklig, emedan den är en lögn om Gud, det goda. I denna lärobok tillbakavisas med bestämdhet varje fas av villfarelse såsom falsk, och de klara framställningarna av sanningen, logiskt härledda från premissen att Gud är god och är Allt, erbjuda den enda metoden att bekämpa det köttsliga sinnets villfarelser och undkomma dess listiga anslag.

Vi kunna ej nog ofta förklara, att människan är andlig, Guds avbild och likhet, på samma gång som vi böra vara noga med att icke tillåta något tvivel eller tyst förbehåll att komma hindrande emellan och upphäva makten och styrkan i detta och liknande uttalanden. Följaktligen skola vi gå ut ur ett tillstånd av ängslan och oro och in i lugn förtröstan, visshet och övertygelse. På detta sätt kunna vi i någon mån nå fram till att följa Mästaren, "vilkens ödmjuka böner", såsom Mrs. Eddy säger (*Science and Health*, sid. 12), "voro djupa och samvetsgranna betyganden av Sanningen—av människans likhet med Gud och av människans enhet med Sanning och Kärlek".

Genom sådan bejakande bön bliva vi alltmer medvetna om att i det verkliga universum endast frid och harmoni råder, att alla Guds idéer uttrycka det enda oändliga Sinnet, Ande, Själ, att i det gudomliga Sinnet, Kärleken, icke finnes någon brist. Så kunna vi veta, att den allnärvarande Kärleken ständigt tillgodoser varje mänskligt behov. I den mån dessa sanningar individuellt äro förstådda och med fasthet, övertygelse och ihärdighet betygas och tagas i anspråk som ett förhandenvarande faktum, komma de många falska suggestionerna om fruktan, tvivel, avund, missunnsamhet, modlöshet, begränsning, självunderskattning—negativt tänkande—att tillintetgöras. Sanningen är aldrig något ringare än Sanning, och därför är dess harmoniska verksamhet aldrig underkastad materiella antaganden eller förmodanden. Vi kunna icke troget lyda Jesu bud, medan vi göra tysta förbehåll, hysa tvivel och fruktan. Vi måste uppfylla det villkor Kristus Jesus uppställer (Joh. 8:31, 32): "Om I förbliven i mitt ord, så ären I i sanning mina lärjungar", så att vi må kunna mottaga den lön som är förknippad med löftet: "I skolen då förstå sanningen och sanningen skall göra eder fria."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Ken Was the Writer of the Family

IT IS TIME to introduce Ken as the writer of the family. We were at Limpsfield in 1890, Ken was just ten, I was eight-and-a-half. He wrote an article for the school magazine called "My Holidays," and I wrote one called "My Three Days' Walking Tour." I was all that younger than he, and it is natural that my article should seem childish compared with his. But I am now forty-seven years older than he was then, and I still do not see how, for all the million words I have written, I am to better his description of one of our walks. Here, then, is Ken's contribution to this book.

"A few days afterwards Alan and myself went for a walk. We started about 10:30 a. m. It was a lovely day, and very hot. Nothing occurred until we reached Godstone Church, about three and three-quarter miles. Here we asked for a glass of water which refreshed us and made us ready to start again. Here our adventures began. We started, and when we had gone on a little way we asked a baker's boy how we could get to a little village called Tandridge, about four miles distant. His answer was this: 'Go along the road until you pass the gentleman's house, then you'll see a stile leading across a field, go along it, round the pond, over a bridge, through the wood, and you will find yourself on the Tandridge High Street.' Well, we happened to remember this; but we could not carry it out, for when we saw the gentleman's house we actually went through his garden, and along his paths. Soon we found where we were, and hastening out, we went over the stile, which led to three magnificent ponds, and a gentleman was fishing there. Thinking that it was no use carrying out the baker's boy's orders, we asked this gentleman the way to Tandridge. After he had given his answer, we failed to remember it, and we said that we would toss up for it, and it came that we had to find our own way, as there was no one about. We passed through some hop-fields, and came into a potato-field. Here we asked a labourer the way to Tandridge. Luckily, he said that if we went straight along this path we would find ourselves in Tandridge; and we did. Here we felt the heat terribly, and taking off our coats and rolling up our shirt-sleeves we set out. After a great deal of wandering we found ourselves on the Godstone road. Now, if we had liked, we could have gone straight home; but as we were not tired, we thought we would take a longer way; and reading the sign-post, we found that we would get to Limpsfield, only in a longer direction. Here we found the time was one o'clock; and hastening back, we reached home at two o'clock. It was a very enjoyable walk, about twelve miles."

He was ten when he wrote that — and I was eight when I walked it.—From "Autobiography," by A. A. MILNE. (New York: Dutton.)

The Bell on Mr. Emerson's Church

IT WAS WHILE under Mr. McIntosh's instruction that I first saw Ralph Waldo Emerson. Answering the rap at the schoolroom door one morning when I was on duty, I was confronted by a tall, thin young man, whose large nose first attracted my notice, then the beauty of the smile which irradiated his face. "I wish to see Mr. McIntosh, if he is in," was his request. There was something so irresistible in the smile, the face, the manner, that I was compelled to more courtesy than was usually bestowed upon chance comers. I found him a chair inside the room, asked him to be seated near the fire, and relieved him of his hat, hanging it among the garments of the teachers. I observed him very closely during his interview with our head-master, and finally settled down into the conclusion that he would be very plain but for his smile. But how divine was that smile!

When I ventured to inquire of my teacher who was the lovely man that had called, he gave me his name,—"Ralph Waldo Emerson, my minister, who preaches over there in the church," pointing out the window toward it, "by whose clock we run the Hancock School, you know!"

The name signified nothing to me then, neither did it to the world at that time, for the greatness and the fame of Mr. Emerson came later. It was the bell on his church that summoned the North End to breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning . . . that rang for dinner at one,—that sounded for curfew at nine in the evening, when there was a general raking up of fires on every hearth, the extinguishing of all lights in the house, and the retiring of all for the night. All children in the same locality went to school morning and afternoon, by the clock on his church. . . . The church was generally called the "Cockerel Church," from the gilded cock that surmounted the spire, but by children it was known as "Mr. Emerson's church," even after Mr. Emerson had withdrawn from the ministry.—From "The Story of My Life, The Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years," by MARY A. LIVERMORE.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Trade Comments Pages 16 Financial News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1939

All Is Bustle As Byrd Ships Jam on Cargo

Members of U. S. Antarctic expedition chafe at delays — North Star may sail Thursday.

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Antarctic Service "colonizing" expedition to the South Pole—popularly, Rear Admiral Richard Byrd's third "down under" adventure in bottom-of-the-world exploration—is about ready to sail out of Boston Harbor.

It is ready and it is not ready. It is ready in the sense that the personnel of the expedition vessels, the Antarctic veteran, the Bear, and of the North Star of the U. S. Department of the Interior, are chafing impatiently over the eleventh hour delays holding them back from frozen wastes where half the party of 125 plan to remain until brought out or relieved in April or May, 1941.

The expedition is not ready in the sense that the North Star, scheduled to sail Thursday, is still stowing away supplies and equipment while following bulletins of probable time or arrival of the Armour Institute snow cruiser whose shakedown-breakdown trip from Chicago daily increases the probabilities that it will be left behind. The Bear, still in drydock in East Boston, is awaiting essential additional equipment and is reliably reported as not likely to get the order to cast off before Nov. 20.

Many Little Hindrances

Many factors have combined to hinder heeding Admiral Byrd's insistence early last summer on an early start South. Reconditioning and refitting jobs have taken time, countless details have had to be worked out, beyond restoring international amity which was somewhat ruffled when first reports of the projected government-directed expedition aroused other nations to make counter claims to areas discovered by their nationals near the Pole.

The plight of the snow cruiser lumbering eastward has had a negative effect, members of the expedition contend. They say public attention has been focused on its breakdowns under ideal travel conditions on the best possible terrain instead of on the major objectives of this first real attempt of the Government to clinch its claims to what may be extremely valuable bases at some future date—areas within predictable air reach of the tips of South America and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

This expedition had its origin last April when Congress, at the request of State Department and Interior Department officials appropriated $10,000 to defray the expenses of preparing a United States Antarctic Expedition.

Authorized by Congress

Authority for the expedition was granted June 30, 1939, when Congress appropriated an additional $340,000 and authorized the establishemnt of the United States Antarctic Service. Congress at the same time authorized, expedition officers to obtain supplemental equipment from the Navy Department, the War Department and other Governmental agencies. Admiral Byrd was called to head the expedition by President Roosevelt.

In designating Admiral Byrd as Commanding Officer, President Roosevelt also appointed a Coordinating Committee to serve in an advisory capacity. This Committee consists of the following: Hugh Cumming, Office of the Secretary, Department of State; Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard Service, Treasury Department; Capt. Charles C. Hartigan of the Navy Department and Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior. Dr. Gruening has since been appointed Governor of Alaska by President Roosevelt.

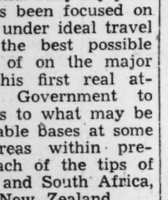
The purpose of the expedition is three-fold. Any decision concerning territorial claims on the Ant-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight with minimum temperatures near freezing. Fair with slowly rising temperatures Sunday. Fresh westerly winds diminishing and becoming variable.



Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island: Fair tonight and colder. Fair Sunday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday. Colder tonight with slowly rising temperatures Sunday.

Connecticut and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight. Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds, becoming variable over the south portion Sunday; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	47	Minneapolis	21	18
Chicago	27	27	New Orleans	60	57
Denver	37	36	New York	47	42
Helena	45	37	Norfolk	59	55
Kansas City	41	36	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	62	60	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	74	70	Washington	47	47

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 11.
B—Minimum, Nov. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:15 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 11:30 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Monday, 12:03 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:57 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:56 p. m. Sunday.

Everything Being Made Shipshape for Antarctic Expedition

By a Staff Photographer

Last-Minute Preparations Speeded Aboard the North Star

1. Some of the husky puppies which will be taken on the South Polar expedition.
2. An Army tank, to be used as a tractor, goes into the hold.
3. Lieut. George Dufek, U. S. S. Bear Communications Officer, and Mrs. Henrietta Brewster of the secretarial staff, at the expedition office at Charlestown Navy Yard.
4. F. G. Dustin of Morrisville, Vt., lubrication engineer on the North Star, who will remain at the East Base; Roger Hawthorne, Information Officer and Recorder of the expedition; Finn Ronne, transportation engineer in charge of sleds and dogs.
5. The North Star at the Army Base.
6. W. H. Daly, Chief Boatswain of the Bear, and L. Lehrke, sailmaker, working on arctic wearing apparel.
7. Mrs. Vernon D. Boyd, wife of the master mechanic of the expedition, helping Miss Anna E. E. Snyder of Baltimore, Md., originator of the wheat-and-honey biscuits which will be used as "iron rations" by the men at the Pole, pack the biscuits in tin containers.
8. Dr. Lewis Sims and Clay Bailey, who will be in charge of the radio station on the ice.

Long Protests Drive on Tax On Cigarettes

If the referendum petition designed specifically at repeal of the two-cent cigarette tax is successful it virtually would destroy orderly government in this State, Henry F. Long, Massachusetts' Tax Commissioner, declared today.

Commissioner Long, in stating his opinfon, stepped into the battle which is being waged between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Attorney General Paul A. Dever over the legality of the proposed referendum.

Other Taxes Affected

The enactment of such a referendum, Commissioner Long asserted, would wipe out other new taxes on incomes, inheritances, and corporations.

Pointing out that all of the new levies were part of the same act and could not be acted upon separtely in a referendum, the Tax Commissioner said that of the $20,000,000 tax program passed by the last Legislature the two-month-old cigarette tax would amount to only $8,000,000 a year at the most.

Expressing "alarm" at the sweeping proportions of the proposed referendum Mr. Long declared "actually its approval would help the millionaire and hurt the poor man."

Contrasting opinions were expressed by Governor Saltonstall and Attorney General Dever in regard to the legality of the referendum. The Governor asserted it would be unconstitutional while Mr. Dever, a prominent possibility for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1940, declared taxation laws were subject to referendum.

Blow to System

"If the cigarette tax is subject to a referendum, then every new tax is subject to referenda and our representative form of Government has suffered a severe blow," Governor Saltonstall argued.

"This is the contention of Tories who opposed the American Revolution," Mr. Dever countered. "They, too, believed that the people should have no voice in matters of taxation."

The petition for referendum has been filed by Samuel Silverman, counsel for tobacco interests. It contained 40,000 names—four times the required number.

As the next legislative session is not scheduled to convene until 1941—after the next State election—only the Governor and his Council have authority to request an advisory opinion from the high court.

'Wonder Dog' for Fair

Rex, the "wonder dog," who was the center of attraction at the Animal Rescue League fair last year, will return again this year for the thirty-seventh annual fair to be held Dec. 4 and 5 at the Copley Plaza Hotel, it was announced yesterday.

U. S. Must Settle Antarctic to Establish Sovereignty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The State Department released today a statement of policy, applicable to the forthcoming Government Antarctic Expedition under Rear Admiral Byrd, that settlement of polar regions, and not merely discovery, is necessary for claims to sovereignty.

The policy was laid down 15 years ago by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, but officials say it has never been changed.

It is contained in a hitherto unpublished diplomatic document in the foreign relations volumes of 1924.

It means that Admiral Byrd and his party must not merely discover new land in order to have it bear the Stars and Stripes, but men must stay there for some years to come.

The Hughes statement was made when the Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, was about to set out on an airplane expedition to the North Polar region. Norwegian Minister Byrn presented the State Department men with a note saying:

"Possession of all the land that Mr. Amundsen may discover will, of course be taken in the name of His Majesty the King of Norway."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lilliam Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Very Warm for May," by Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Featuring Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Hollace Shaw, and Donald Brian. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays 2:30"

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson. Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday. 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Quick Millions," with the Jones Family." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Rains Came," with Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "The Ugly Duckling." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

RKO-Boston—
"The First World War." 1, 4:35, 8:15. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:35, 10:15. Stage: Jack Durant, Maurice & Maryea, Carroll & Howe, 1:55, 5:35, 9:15.

University—
"Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride," with John Howard. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford in "The Women." 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. Also "Five Times Five," featuring The Dionne Quintuplets. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "The March of Time," featuring "Uncle Sam, The Farmer." 2:10, 5:25, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny in the Big House," featuring Charles Bickford and Barton MacLane. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family.

State and Orpheum—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10:10. Also "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger and Ona Munson. Both theaters: 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche. Scollay: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Sabotage." Scollay: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring The Jones Family. 2:45, 5:45, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Alexander Graham Bell." 1:20, 4:40, 8:05; "Little Princess," 2:55, 6:20, 9:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask." Also new March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45, except Sundays.

Normandie—
"Torture Ship," Also "High School Girl."

Uptown—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. 1:20, 5, 8:35. Also "The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 1, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie and Robert Cummings. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers and David Niven in "Bachelor Mother." Also "Man About Town." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Torpedoed," with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell and Noah Beery. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Paramount: 2:22, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and The Ritz Bros. Fenway. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57.

Exeter—
"The Women," with Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell 2, 5:20, 8:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. 4:10, 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Rains Came," starring Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, Brenda Joyce and George Brent. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry and Judith Barrett.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Five Times Five," Franz Liszt's 'Liebestraum," "Reno's Activities," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. eJsus Maria Sanroma, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 3:30 p. m.

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Greater Boston Negro Male Chorus. Dorothy Richardson, contralto. Elwyn Barrowk, accompanist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist. Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Marks Armistice As Thanksgiving

Gratitude is stressed by all speakers — Preparedness note sounds in military parade.

With many of their comrades of 1918 under arms again in Europe—and sons of some of these comrades, too—veterans joining today in Greater Boston's Armistice Day observances were grateful that their own country remains at peace.

Though the big parade this afternoon included detachments from Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard, and there was emphasis on preparedness, the prevailing tone of the event was the appreciation of security, and of the "inalienable rights" of Americans.

Silence Observed

Many Bostonians this morning observed the customary "eleventh hour" moments of silence with a new realization of their meaning and of the reasons for gratitude.

All stores not ordinarily permitted to be open on Sunday were required by State law to remain closed this morning, since Armistice Day is a legal holiday. Many of them, however, opened at 1 p. m.—to stay open until 5:30 p. m. or later.

The major military display of the morning was the brief parade of about 900 West Point Cadets at 9:15 over a short route on Beacon Street—where they were reviewed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin—following their arrival at Back Bay Station for the Army-Harvard football game this afternoon.

Flag Trains Arrive

Promptly [illegible] the so-called "Green" train—with a green flag fluttering on its engine—rolled into the Boston & Albany Railroad's Huntington Avenue yards, first of three trains bringing 900 West Point Cadets here for the Harvard-Army football game.

The second train—adorned with a white flag—appeared on the scene a few minutes later, and the third—sporting a blue square of bunting and bearing Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the Military Academy, with the final group of cadets, brought up the rear of the expedition.

As the trains reached the yards, the West Pointers poured out of the sleeping cars, and formed by companies at once, marched quickly up to Huntington Avenue, ready to begin the parade, which finally moved off to the lilting music of the 100-piece United States Army Band of enlisted men from West Point,—playing "King Cotton March"—and the cheers of about 8,000 spectators lining the street.

Upon arriving at Cambridge, the cadets were granted liberty until 12:30 p. m., when they formed to march to the Harvard Stadium.

The cadets are due to leave Boston again at 12:30 a. m. tonight.

At 11 a. m. the Military Order of the World War conducted special ceremonies at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

At 1:30 the big parade set out from Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street, over a route taking marchers through important downtown streets, past Mayor Tobin's reviewing stand at City Hall on School Street, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's stand in front of the State House.

Military and naval detachments, veterans' organizations, and other units participated in the long march.

Suburban Observances

In suburban cities and towns local veterans' organizations held various observances, including the dedication in Arlington of the High School Auditorium to George H. Lowe, World War veteran and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen at the time of his passing.

In an editorial yesterday "Two Minutes of Tomorrow," the Harvard Crimson eloquently added the students' viewpoint. "Looking back on those days," it stated, referring to 1914-1917, "it is hard to believe how the storm gathered force, how a quiet country slowly swept on towards hatred and war. The beginnings were small, and the end so terrible. . . . And now, 25 years later, must these parallels bring the same results? Two minutes on Saturday tell another story. . . Let the interventionists and the 'savers of civilization' have their say, but let every word be answered by a thousand 'no's,' not for a month or two, nor even for a year, but as long as the war goes on."

Road Men 'Fix' Section of Road Under Water

CHESTERFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—Town highway workers really "fixed" a section of road in a swampy section between here and Williamsburg, Lester Leduc, Road Superintendent, said today as he gazed on a 200-foot stretch, submerged under three to ten feet of water.

When workers began to dump loads of gravel fill along the shoulders of the road, the highway sank beneath their feet. The more gravel they poured, the faster the road sank.

Mr. Leduc explained that apparently weight of the gravel caused the roadbed to sink 35 feet to the bottom of the swamp. He indicated the gravel filling would continue, at least while the town gravel supply lasted.

Crane to Tackle Penguin Blockers

Preparing to speed the snow cruiser "Penguin I" on its way—if it succeeds on crossing the Massachusetts line today—the Massachusetts Department of Public Works has provided a 10-ton crane truck as "interference" for it. The crane will be used, officials stated this morning, to "lift away any trucks or automobiles parked in the snow cruiser's way."

In the third week of its breakdown-marked trek from Chicago to Boston, the lumbering monster left Richfield Springs, N. Y., before dawn in an effort to cover the 100 miles to the New York-Massachusetts line before the day is far gone.

Warm weather and steep grades, which over-heated the motors, cut its mileage yesterday to 65 in 12 hours. Successive delays have caused cancellation of the proposed visit to Albany, N. Y., and Schenectady was the only important stop scheduled for today.

Mother Church Lecture

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Nov. 13, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Message of Individual Salvation." The lecturer, William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Braintree Saves Nearly $100,000

With only 77.4 per cent of last year's costs expended during 1939, Henry H. Storm of the Braintree Selectmen said yesterday that economy and efficient administration would save nearly $100,000 during 1939.

Total appropriations for the year are $980,840, which represent 83 per cent of the actual amount spent by the town in 1938.

One of the largest savings this year in any department will be $40,000 turned back by the welfare department to the town Treasurer. Similar savings have been accomplished in every town department except three, Mr. Storm said.

Harvard Bans Entry in War By Big Vote

Harvard undergraduates, 1,800 strong, realizing only too well that their names are "among the first," yesterday voted overwhelmingly against participation — under any circumstances — in the European war. In favor of immediate entry were only 5 per cent of those voting; in favor of entry under any circumstances, only 22 per cent.

The poll, whose results were appropriately announced for Armistice Day, was taken by the Harvard Student Union. Other answers indicated a desire to see an immediate peace conference, but an unwillingness for America to take part in it; definite support of "cash and carry"; and interest in extension of the good neighbor policy.

Several questions were asked in such a way as to draw criticism from some student bodies, including the Harvard Crimson. One of these, "Would you favor legislation to curb war profits in order to avoid our being drawn into the war by the pressure of munition makers and war profiteers?" was answered by only 1400 students; but three quarters of the replies were in the affirmative.

Sixteen hundred students answered the following, with approximately the same percentage in the affirmative: "Do you favor legislation to protect civil liberties, labor, and social security standards, so that the war crisis will not be used as a pretext for undermining American democracy?"

As many as 90 per cent were in favor of "the democratic extension of the good neighbor policy through quick settlement of the oil dispute with Mexico and by amicable loan and trade agreements with the Latin American countries."

U. S. Forest for Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 10 (AP)—The State Board of National Forests approved today the purchase by the U. S. Forest Service of 6.455½ acres of land in the town of Sunderland as an addition to the National Forest.

Buttons up your instep

• No button-hook needed—the studs are just for show! High and handsome over your instep, giving you that tall, proud look. The POLKA in caviar black suede and calf.

$8.75

Walk-Over

Boston
170 Tremont St.
378 Washington St.

Wig Making an Old Art

By a Staff Photographer

Louis P. Druin

Mr. Druin, who has been cutting hair and making wigs for half a century, is here working on a wig designed for stage use.

They Only Cut Hair—No Shaves

In Boston there is a barber shop where you can't get a shave. It is a shop where even Big Names in American history haven't been able to get a shampoo unless they spoke up when they came in. No barber here would dream of suggesting anything to you: that would smack too much of commercialism. They render a service. Their idea is that they give you what you want, not what they may want to sell you. With these people, barbering is an art, and not a matter of salesmanship. In the firm's official title, they are "haircutters and wig makers," and that's the way it's going to stay.

The place is Louis P. Drouin's, but it's better known by Steuer's, after Louis Steuer, his predecessor and tonsorial professor.

It's a quiet place. Nobody would think that in the heart of downtown Boston, only two stories above bustling Washington Street, there is a quaint piece right out of the past, 75-year-old furniture and all. In the one room are pleasant, dignified, high mahogany chairs upholstered in green, and great cabinets reaching nearly to the ceiling, and a tremendous hatrack where has swung the headgear of many a statesman, including "Teddy Roosevelt himself, who used to come for a haircut when he was a student at Harvard.

Beyond is a room where wig-making goes on; a lengthy process apparently.

In several families, Mr. Drouin has taken care of three generations, as the Lauriat book people.

Richard Washburn Child used to come here, and his father before him, Mr. Drouin said. "Individuality in hair styling," he went on, "is just as important today."

Harvard's Action On Browder Is Hit

Strongly worded protests were today directed at Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, by the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts, by Harvard alumni members of the American Civil Liberties Union, and by the Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, in connection with the University's refusal to allow Communist Earl Browder opportunity to speak in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard Yard.

Harvard's refusal was on the ground that Mr. Browder, a man indicted for a felony, should not be allowed to speak while his case is sub judice. These reasons are "suave, persuasive, and well stated," but "sophistry," the Massachusetts Committee declared.

"The reason for denial of permission to Browder is because his political views are repugnant to the officials of Harvard University," the Committee stated. "It is respectfully suggested that the spirit of the bill of rights, which ought to actuate the officers of Harvard University, does not accord freedom of speech to conservatives and deny it to radicals, or even to those whose beliefs are popularly called subversive."

A letter to Dr. Conant signed by Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Carl Carmer, author, Osmond K. Fraenkel, lawyer and writer, Quincy Howe, editor, and Harry F. Ward, Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, stated that "The barring of Earl Browder . . . teaches a deplorable lesson in democracy, a lesson unworthy of Harvard's heritage or American tradition."

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—"Overture and Dance." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Prague—6:55 p. m. —Saturday Night Concert. OLR4A, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Variety. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—Talk in English by P. J. Archinard. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11 p. m.—News; variety. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg. 31.5 m.
Paris—11 p. m.—Leading Press Articles (in English). TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, November 12

Berlin—3 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Gypsy Band. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcasting in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—News. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera "Aida"; Daisy di Carpenetto. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Commentaries; music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Program for America. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJN, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11 p. m.—News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Research Aids Church's Work, Compton States

The great progress of natural science in recent years has done nothing to "supplant or destroy religion, in its proper sense" but, rather, has aided in establishing it more firmly, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, asserted last night in an address delivered at the installation of Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman as head of Temple Israel in Boston.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, also participated in the installation ceremonies.

Dr. Compton said that natural science has continually "forced men to take an ever-wider and grander concept of religion by breaking down artificial barriers of ignorance and superstition. Its whole tendency has been to emphasize the fundamentally spiritual character of religion as representing the highest ideals and aspirations of mankind, as opposed to theological rules, doctrines, and so forth."

He said that research had a tremendous influence in "shifting the physical to the spiritual world—and we must not shut our eyes to the possibility of still further powerful influence of this sort."

Rabbi Liebman, in his address, said: "Just because America is so precious and gleams like a great star of hope in the dark cosmic night, we of the household of Israel must consecrate ourselves to keeping this nation at peace."

Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin, speaking briefly, brought greetings to the new Rabbi of the local congregation, from the Commonwealth and the City. Bishop Sherrill, presented greetings from the Christian community in the State. Representing Rabbi Liebman's colleagues in the rabbinate were Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury, and Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams of the neighboring congregation, Temple Ohabei Shalom.

Breaks Old Record

Wide World

Mayor John W. Murphy

New Haven, Conn., has just elected Mayor Murphy for a fifth term, thus marking for the first time in 117 years, such a long term for the city.

New England To Hear U. S. Foreign Policy

George S. Messersmith, United States Assistant Secretary of State, will discuss the current phases of the foreign policy of the United States when the fifteenth New England Conference convenes on Thursday, Nov. 23, at the Hotel Statler. Mr. Messersmith's address is expected to be the first public address by a ranking member of the State Department since repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Each of New England's six Governors will address the opening general session on subjects which will combine to form a well-rounded program on the present and future development of New England. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman of the New England Governors' Conference, will discuss "New England Maritime Interests and Opportunities."

Vermont's Gov. George D. Aiken will speak on "The New Farm Outlook for New England"; Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island has chosen as his subject "Civil Service in New England," and Connecticut's Governor Raymond E. Baldwin will address the session on "Government and Business in New England."

C. F. Weed, President of the New England Council, will be the Chairman of the New England Conference. The Conference brings together representatives of the industrial, agricultural, recreational, and commercial associations of New England, members of the Council, business leaders and government officials of the six states for joint consideration of major phases of New England economy and the development of constructive programs for New England's betterment.

Around the Corner—

"Foot" Anyway—Football without the ball but with the foot very prominent, was being played the other day beside the Charles River. A number of smaller high schools have reduced the size of their teams to six lately, but here the reduction went much further—it was strictly a "singles" match. And not only was a full team lacking, but so was a ball.

It was a seriously conducted game, nevertheless. One youngster loosened his shoe so that a vigorous kick would send it flying, then with one stockinged foot he would race down for a tackle—or, preferably a touchdown.

Super-Service—Something like a new day is dawning for reporters in Boston's City Hall. On Monday morning at nine o'clock a distinctly high-grade office boy appeared for work for the first time. He is being thoughtfully provided by National Youth Administration authorities to ease the lot of gentlemen of the press in such moments of stress and strain as when the telephone rings at another table, or there seems to be the need of nourishment in the form of a sandwich brought in from an adjoining store.

At the first offer of such a mainstay for overworked news writers, the reporters disclaimed any need of help. But when one of them offered to accept the offer on his own account, alone, the original offer was taken up.

It's an $18 a week job—and probably worth it, we're told.

Merriment Permitted — Some Mickey Mouse adventures were just beginning to unfold on the screen of the Children's Museum auditorium. A small boy, heaving silently with inward merriment, was seen to glance periodically at a rather decorous-looking lady sitting in front of him. Finally he summoned up courage, tapped her on the shoulder gently, and asked—"Lady, you don't mind if I laugh, do you?" She didn't of course. In fact, she evidently enjoyed the unleashed merriment.

Talking Mainsail—Auxiliary engines may make the canvas of many a yacht less fundamentally important nowadays, but in the case of the Yankee, which sailed from Gloucester this week with a party of paying crew members bent on circling the Globe in about two years, there was a new use for them—in a calm as well as in a good spanking breeze.

There is a movie projector aboard, and the mainsail is to serve as the screen when films are shown for the delectation of South Sea Islanders and other hosts to the party.

Valuable Bedsteads—The warm comfort of beds was highly valued in cold, colonial New England nights. So when houses became too warm—to the extent of a conflagration—saving of the bedsteads was one of the first considerations.

When the Federal Fire Society of Portsmouth, N. H., which observed its 150th anniversary with a banquet last week, was organized, therefore, each member was required to possess a "turnscrew for taking down bedsteads" in addition to two leather buckets and two "good bags with strings at their mouths and capable of containing four bushels each."

Nowadays this equipment is not insisted upon—especially for attendance at the convivial meetings which are the main activity of the society today, it is reported.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Texas Southern Meth-	Citizenship talk	Iowa-Notre Dame foot-	Murray Allen's Stars.
5:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	odist football game	"Campus Capers"	ball game	children's program
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Texas Southern Meth-	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Harvard program	odist football game	Del Courtney's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Ranfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	Bernard Sullivan, talk
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"
7:15	Informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	"Lest We Forget"; V. E.	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	Review	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	W. Armistice Day	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glenn Song	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Kerry Dances
8:15	dramatic sketch	Shop"	Armistice Day Program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Talk; music
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	"I'll Tell My Husband"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Or-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	News Service
10:15	News; sports	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Red Cross Roll	conductor	Annual Red Cross Roll	Annual Red Cross Roll	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Call: President	NBC Symphony Orches-	Call: President Roose-	Call: President Roose-	Texas Ramblers
11:00	Roosevelt; radio	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	velt; Jascha Heifetz;	velt; Jascha Heifetz;	"Sportoscope"
11:15	stars; music	conductor	Major Bowes; others	Major Bowes; others	Jack Marshard's Orch.
11:30	Weather; Jack Jen-	News; talk; weather	News Service	Alvin Ray's Orchestra	Jack Marshard's Orch.
11:45	ney's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	Alvin Ray's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carolliers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock".	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Sports; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terrio"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45		Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Massach's'tts Youth	Ross Trio	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	Council	Ed. McConnell, songs	Kidoodlers Quartet	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Trinity Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Service	male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Concert pianist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Henrietta	"On the Job"; vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Schumann, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Betty and Buddy, songs	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Bowl of Rice Party	"Metropolitan Moods";	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Bible talk	vocalists; orchestra	day"; vocalist; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Wesley	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; drama	Addy; Joan Tompkins;	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"News in Rhythm";	Mark Smith in "Romeo	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	vocalists; news	and Juliet"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	monic - Symphony	Foreign Policy Ass'n.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; Program talk	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barbirolli, cond.	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Chats About Dogs"	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Sigurd Rascher,	National Vespers: Dr.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	saxophone soloist.	Harry E. Fosdick	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Network speaker	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	ness"; news	"Garden Gossip"	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Vocalists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Religious Hour	"Twilight Singers"
6:00	"The Road Goes	Religious program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	Further"; drama	Religious program	prano; organ	variety program	Political talks
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	wood"; variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	The War This Week	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	Talk; music
7:15	The War This Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45	ter"; variety	dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00	Playhouse: Orson	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Rudy	American Forum: "How	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	Welles in "The	soloists; orchestra	Vallee; Dorothy La-	Can We Begin Now to	Talk; music
8:30	Murder of Roger	"Voice of Hawaii"; mu-	mour; Jean Arthur;	Organize for Peace?";	Bernard L. Sullivan
8:45	Ackroyd"	sical program	Vera Vague; orchestra.	six college presidents	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Or.; John Charles	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	Thomas, baritone	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	Mayor Tobin	Boston Olympics-Quebec	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:15	Musical program	hockey game	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ; weather	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classi-
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins-Detroit hockey	cal Album"
11:15	F. Masters' Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Ramona's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30	Louis Armstrong's	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	cal Album"
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Johnny McGee's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Road of Life"; sk.	Senator Warren G. Aus-	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	tin, Vermont	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	News Service	News Service
12:00	Relay from Rome	Relay from Rome; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Relay from Rome	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Relay from Rome; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Relay from Rome	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	News; Checkerboard	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Time; National Farm	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Big Sister"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"A Song Is Born"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Tune Tabloids"
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family"	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Rochester Civic Orch.	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Studio program	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Voice and organ	Organ concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Jack Arthur, songs	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Bernard Sullivan, talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Talk; music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Mayor Edward J. Voke
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Political talks
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Wallace Beery in	Red Cross Roll Call:	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	"The Champ"	Sen. Henry C. Lodge	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Wallace Beery in	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"The Champ"	Genevieve M. Allen	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch.	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Charles Barnet's Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Undersecretary of State	"G Men in Action"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Sumner Welles	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tenor and orchestra	'Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Vermont High in Auto Fees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—A statistical analysis of State assessments on cars and trucks showed yesterday that in 1938 registration receipts per vehicle in Vermont were the highest in the Nation, with New Hampshire second.

The Public Roads Administration reported that average payments per vehicle nationally for registration permits, certificate of title and similar items amounted to $13.19, as compared to State averages of $27.06 in Vermont, $21.80 in New Hampshire, $16.45 in Rhode Island, and $8.01 in Massachusetts.

The average passenger vehicle owner in the Nation, the bureau said, paid $9.25 registration fee and the average truck owner one of $63.48, as compared with corresponding figures of $18.12 and $63.48 in Vermont, $11.57 and $25.19 in Rhode Island, and $3.71 and $13.22 in Massachusetts. The car and truck figures were not broken down for New Hampshire.

The average gasoline tax collection per vehicle throughout the country was listed as $26.17, as against averages in the four States of $28.95 in Vermont, $20.69 in Rhode Island, $26.55 in New Hampshire, and $23.93 in Massachusetts.

U. S. Takes $3,111,000 Bid For So. Boston Housing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority has approved a $3,111,000 bid by the John Bowen Company, Boston, for construction of an 873-unit low-rent housing project in the South Boston (Mass.) district.

The bid covered general construction, including slum demolition, plumbing, heating, electrical work and landscaping.

Work on the project was expected to begin by the end of the month and be completed within approximately 14 months.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 13

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 13

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 12

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Albanian American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Musicale.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trios.
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.

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Dawn of Peace Glows In Books Kept at Brown

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11—Twenty-one years ago today Mrs. Isabel Harris Metcalf got her big idea. She stepped out of a department store into a street gone suddenly silent. People had just paused in whatever they were doing. They had an odd look on their faces. They were quiet, relieved—as if they had just awakened from a nightmare and were so grateful to know the dream wasn't true they couldn't do a thing but be utterly grateful.

"It's an armistice," a bystander explained to Mrs. Metcalf. Far across the city a church bell began to peal.

A few days later, together with other mothers who had sons in the Army, she marched in the victory parade . . . top hats, bands, speeches, flags in the breeze.

It was an emotional hour, but far less impressive, to Mrs. Metcalf, than those few minutes of quiet after news came of the armistice. Those moments had witnessed a realization of peace, of the absence of enemies; the parade was a human expression of triumph over a foe.

Mrs. Metcalf tried to reason out that feeling of the armistice moments. Seeking the essence of that feeling, analyzing it, making it her own and then giving it to others, that became her great objective, her big idea.

Today, that idea finds expression in a room full of books, pamphlets and other materials in the John Hay Library of Brown University. Formally, it is known as the Isabel Harris Metcalf collection of Peaceana, but that sounds a bit cold, and Mrs. Metcalf's big idea is certainly neither formal nor chilly.

In the quite informal atmosphere of the Providence Art Club, over a bowl of good Rhode Island oyster stew, Mrs. Metcalf tells you of her search for what she terms "the spirit of peace."

Conscience and the State

The story goes back to one of her ancestors, William Harris, who came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams, only to get into a heated debate with "America's first great liberal." The argument arose when Harris propounded the question as to whether a man's own free conscience should be his highest law, or whether the State superseded the conscience of the individual.

"We are arguing over very nearly the same thing today," Mrs. Metcalf points out, "that is whether the individual's right to self-government under God, or democracy as Thomas Mann defines it, shall prevail, or whether the submergence of individuals in a State of Nazism, or some form of totalitarianism, shall rule. Roger Williams said that at first he had believed a man's own conscience of what is right should be his highest law, but that as time went along he had become convinced that the State should rank first.

"William Harris took the opposite view, and the argument grew sharp; but Roger and William were more civilized than we are today. They had no belief in the foolish notion that you could change the thought of the mind by killing the body."

During the postwar years Mrs. Metcalf pursued her quest for the essence of peace throughout the world, studying at first hand the League of Nations in Geneva and the World Court at The Hague. She also read extensively and began her collection of peaceana. Particularly, she looked over the daily newspapers for hints here and there of the peace thought in the world. As a part of her collection, she has some 40 neatly bound scrapbooks of clippings.

For many years she kept the growing collection in her home on Angell Street. But it crowded her library, and was not too convenient for others who wished to study it, so it was that in 1935 Dr. Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen, Librarian at Brown University, invited Mrs. Metcalf to deposit her collection in the Hay Library, where it would be available to students and interested persons.

Nineteenth Century Efforts

Mrs. Metcalf is at the moment completing an index of the material. She spends several hours each day in the library, continuing her work.

The collection contains many interesting items. A book which just recently came to hand was published in 1840, yet applies almost without change of a word to today. The volume resulted from a contest for essays conducted by the American Peace Society. John Quincy Adams, James Kent, and Daniel Webster were judges, and the prize was $1,000. The winning essay discussed the futility of war and suggested that a Congress of Nations be formed to limit armaments and arbitrate differences The writer saw great evils in having large armed forces organized, whether they were actually utilized in war or not. Some of these evils concerned the effects on the individual soldiers. He pointed out that segregation of men from the rest of society and training them to respect only the law of commanding officers caused them to despise sober and orderly industry, and accustomed them to violence and rude license. The result was debased moral character and the spread of intemperance after any great war or mobilization.

From the standpoint of world peace, the writer made out a convincing case that an army is the inseparable agent of ambition. The book is a particular friend of Mrs. Metcalf's; it suits her own conclusions in so many ways. But Mrs. Metcalf has explored a little beyond where the essay ends, and her search has resulted in the conviction that the source of the "spirit of peace" lies in the teachings of Christianity.

"This spirit," she says, "is striving to show itself in the changing attitude of the world toward new ways of thought, toward combating force with understanding and friendliness. This library," she concludes, "teaches, if rightly studied, that no dictatorship has ever lasted more than 150 years, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people means the individual responsibility of you and me to be good citizens through comprehension of the universal law of Friendliness, Understanding and Love, to help build up this our great experiment in democracy. If we do this, every day will have its Armistice moments."

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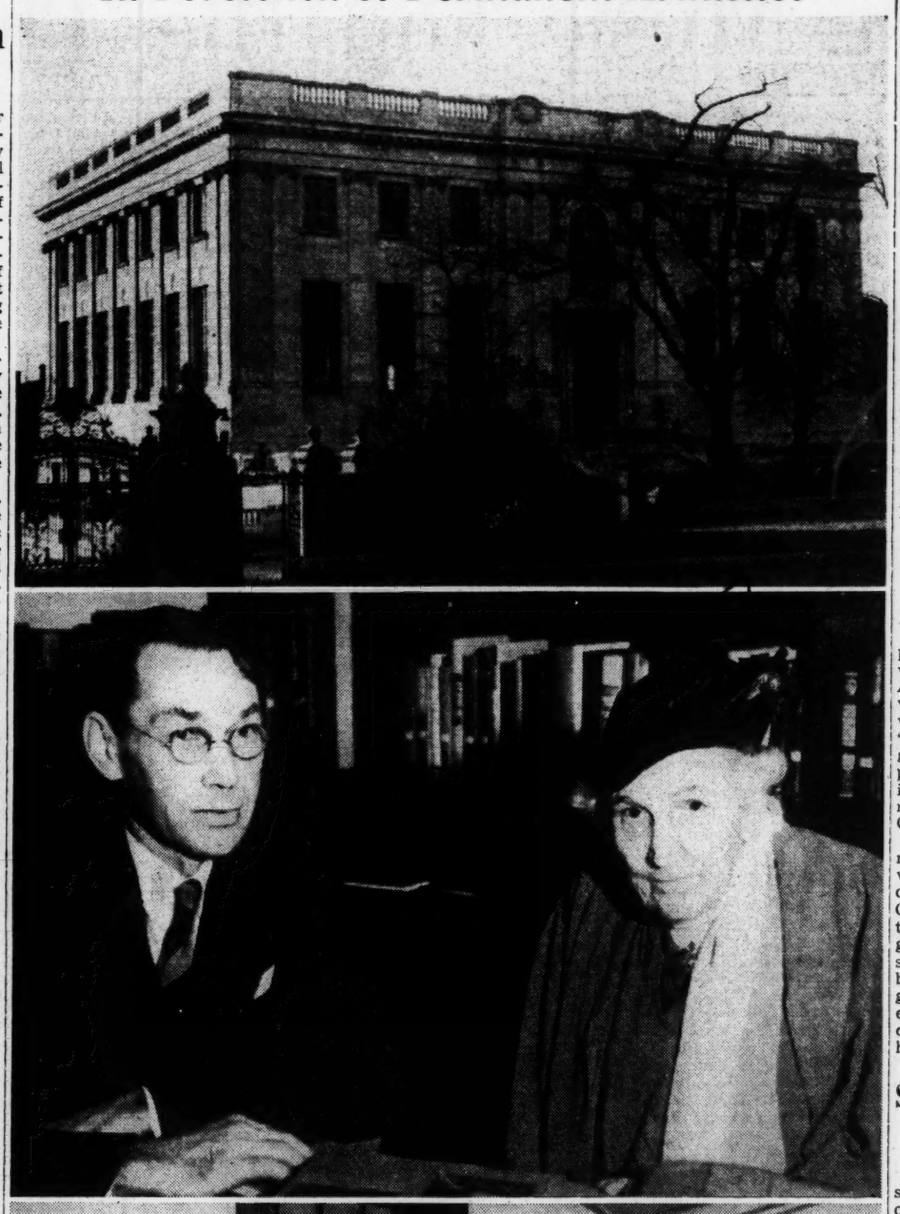

By a Staff Photographer

Where and Who of Peace Activity

Upper: John Hay Library at Brown University. Middle: Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, Librarian of Brown University (left), and Mrs. Isabel Harris Metcalf, benefactor of peace movement. Lower: Corner of the room in which the Metcalf collection is kept.

Byrd Antarctic Ships Rush Loading

(Continued from Page 11)

arctic Continent must be made by the Department of State, but one of the primary purposes of the expedition according to official sources, will be "to strengthen any future claims of this Nation by consolidating the work of previous American explorers in the Antarctic, namely, Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, Lieut. Charles Wilkes, Admiral Byrd and Lincoln Ellsworth."

To Chart New Territory

Secondly, "the expedition will attempt by airplane, ship, tractor and dog sledge to chart the thousand miles of unknown coastline lying between Marie Bryd Land and Alexander Land. This unknown coast constitutes one of the biggest topographical question marks on the earth's surface today."

Thirdly, "the expedition's scientific staff will make observations and pursue studies in many different branches of science, including geography, biology, meteorology, oceanography, geology and physics. Studies will be made of the upper atmosphere and of cosmic rays. Important work is also planned in seismology. Special studies will also be made to determine the effect of low temperatures and other conditions found in the Antarctic upon the human body."

Meteor Observations

The investigations to be carried on jointly by the crew of Dr. Thomas C. Poulter's snow cruiser and the crews at the bases are described as follows: Visual observations throughout the periods of darkness to determine times of beginning, ending and significant changes of isolated features. Photographic observations to determine auroral features, so taken as to fully illustrate all displays, including height and spectrum. Upper air observations to measure intensity of cosmic rays.

Meteor observations to determine their color, frequency, intensity, path, etc. Geological investigations to determine the structure, stratigraphy, and composition of all mountains and rock exposures visited. Glaciology for the study of sea ice, shelf ice, and continental ice. Measure ice pressure, flow and the variations of the temperature and density of the ice will also be made.

Geophysical investigations with Dr. Poulter's personal instruments will also be made to determine the thickness of the ice at regularly spaced intervals. In addition there will be carried on the usual terrestrial magnetism, biological, zoological, and medical researches, oceanography, and meteorological investigations.

Dr. Poulter does not plan to remain on the ice. The snow cruiser there—if it reaches there—will be under the charge of Dr. A. F. Wade, Chief Scientist of the Expedition.

Present plans call for the establishment of two main bases. One, the West Base, will be established at or near the site of Little America, closest to the Pole and therefore first port of call to take advantage of the weather.

This base will be commanded by Dr. Paul A. Siple, geographer and research associate of the Clark University Graduate School of Geology. He accompanied both the first and the second Byrd expeditions—the first as a Boy Scout—and at present is president of the American Polar Society. In the 1928-30 expedition he was selected in national competition to represent the Boy Scouts of America. During the period of preparation for the present expedition he has served as technical supervisor of equipment.

The other main base, to be known as the East Base, will probably be established in the vicinity of Alexander Land, almost due south of Cape Horn, or at some westward point to be determined later. Richard B. Black, Department of the Interior Field Representative, and member of the 1933-35 Byrd Expedition, will be in command at this base. He led the American party which landed on Canton and Enderbury Islands in the Southern Pacific in 1938 and claimed them for the United States. Great Britain and the United States are occupying them jointly.

How Men Will Live and Work

At these bases four airplanes will be available and each of the bases will be provided with several pre-fabricated, heavily insulated buildings, including living quarters, a natural science laboratory and a generator house, in addition to light, transportable, especially constructed windproof tents. An innovation on this trip will be the use of double floors in the living quarters, which, it is hoped, will enable members of the two ice details, a total of 63 men, to remain comfortably warm during the long Antarctic night.

As on previous expeditions, plans have been made for news bulletins and radio broadcasts. Roger Hawthorne, Information Officer and Recorder will send these over the air. Under the direction of Clay Bailey the expedition is provided with the most powerful radio equipment ever taken into Antarctica. It is therefore expected that every unit, mobile or stationary, will be able to communicate with each other on a regular schedule.

Arrangements are also being made for the frequent exchange of communications between members of the expedition and their friends and families. Again this will be done through the courtesy of hundreds of "ham" operators throughout the country and through the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., which will conduct a semi-monthly short-wave program for the transmission of personal messages.

Housing Study In Cambridge Being Rushed

Committee meetings to consider many problems concerning low-rent housing projects for Cambridge, assured by a voters' referendum at the recent City election, will be held immediately, the Rev. F. H. Davis, chairman of the committee, said today.

Mr. Davis said that active work during the summer and fall by the committee had removed the housing question now from politics and that the committee intended to cooperate with Federal officials so that the money earmarked for housing in Cambridge could be spent as soon as possible for construction and employment of Cambridge labor.

One of the big problems facing those in charge is the actual location of the proposed project or projects.

Harvard Gets Sociology Honor

Recognition of Harvard's supremacy in the field of sociology was accorded recently by the American Sociological Society when, for the first time, Harvard was invited to hold a nation-wide "convention" of its teachers and graduates under the Society's auspices in Philadelphia. Previously invitations had been granted almost exclusively to Columbia and Chicago universities.

Sociology at Harvard is only nine years old; the Department was established in 1931. In this comparatively short time, Prof. Carle C. Zimmerman declared, the work of its students, after graduation, in colleges and universities throughout the Country, has been so good that Harvard has gained wide recognition. Acknowledgment by the Society in Philadelphia is a widely coveted honor, he said.

Swedish Craft Reports Mines

Floating mines which have sunk several neutral vessels off the coast of Sweden, are keeping the Swedish Navy busy now, according to officers of the Swedish steamship Mongolia, which discharged a cargo of woodpulp at Mystic Docks yesterday. Naval vessels are collecting and destroying as many of the drifting mines as possible, they said.

The Mongolia was halted and examined twice on the voyage to Boston—once by a German submarine in the Baltic and once by a British patrol ship off Ireland.

Piston's Piano Concertino

The Arts in Boston

Walter Piston's Concertino for piano and orchestra is the novel item on the program of the fifth pair of concerts of the Boston Symphony season, the first of which was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, with Dr. Koussevitzky again on the stand after a week's holiday. The program opened with the First Symphony of Beethoven, and closed with the Brahms Fourth.

Mr. Piston's Concertino, composed for the radio and played last year at a concert of Bernard Zighera's Chamber Orchestra, is, as he has declared, concerned only with musical ideas and their development. We have had occasion before now to speak with respect of Mr. Piston's scholarship and of his workmanship. He has exercised those qualities once more in this work, which is remarkable for its firm design and deft execution. It is written in the dissonant counterpoint that Mr. Piston favors, and that is now somewhat dated. Like most works of its period, this one is rather more successful in its livelier parts than in its slow section, whose nostalgia seems self-conscious.

Jesús María Sanromá, who introduced the Concertino, was again the soloist yesterday. Particularly sympathetic to music of this type, Mr. Sanromá gave a brilliant performance of the difficult work, and he was supported by an equally brilliant accompaniment under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton.

Beethoven's First Symphony was performed with a reduced orchestra, and performed with such clarity, elegance and flexibility that the audience recalled the conductor three times. And the mighty Brahms Fourth roused the hearers to the usual thunders of applause.

L. A. S.

Tax Commissioner Warns N. H. Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Addressing the 29th annual meeting of the Association of New Hampshire Assessors, Attorney Dudley Orr of the New Hampshire State Tax Commission declared that there are three communities in the State that must be classified as bankrupt and scores of others in a critical condition with tax rates in excess of $4 a $100 in valuation.

Mr. Orr declared emphatically that something must be done about this situation and appealed to those assessors who may be members of the next State Legislature to be prepared to face this problem.

G. O. P. Women Hear Talk Against War

Declaring that if America stays out of the European war it will emerge from the critical period with "a deeper and fuller appreciation of what our American system of equality and free enterprise really means to us," Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, told members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts Thursday night that if emotion overcomes reason, "we may sacrifice all that has been gained in the last 150 years.

"If we, as a nation, come fully to appreciate the dangers that lie for us in war, we may find that the present emergency is a blessing in disguise," he said. "The more we are forced to think about the choice before us," he continued, "the more we come to appreciate the opportunities we enjoy."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Radio Music at the Front

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Music has not been, as in 1914, the first victim of the war. Then, the opening roar of the cannon scattered the startled Muses. Today, music goes with the soldiers to the battlefield. Thanks to the radio, the artistic life of a nation is no longer stilled by the crash of arms. Above the military trains, the convoys of supply and munitions, the transmission of the wave trains is uninterrupted. They travel, invisible in the air, to ensure the intellectual replenishment of the peoples.

Radio has made it possible for music to survive the mobilization. The concert halls of Paris are closed and the doors of the theaters have not yet been reopened, but the radiocasting studios, in safe locations, have resumed their activities. The Opéra and the Opéra-Comique are giving regular performances on the radio and our great symphony orchestras, which were immediately reorganized, make us sure of magnificent programs with our most brilliant virtuosos.

Music and war! What a frightful contrast! And yet, we must put these two words together to draw from them lessons which are forced on all artists. The protection of culture, in all its forms, is a patriotic duty of particular importance during the mental and social upheavals which follow in the wake of armed conflicts. The music world in Paris must submit to certain regulations, certain restrictions, certain considerations which will permit it to play a really useful role; but it has no right to be silent in such an hour. Silence would be desertion.

Now, at once, troublesome problems present themselves. Austere moralists tell us: "Surely not music while men slaughter one another! Think of the anguished families, of mothers in mourning who have a right to demand silence for their sorrow, to whom a music radiocast is an offense!"

♪ ♪ ♪

One might reply to these oversevere critics that art is a deeply spiritual communion, wholly worthy of respect, a solace in times of distress. The masterpieces of art have an indisputable power to comfort and it is no more unseemly to listen to Mozart or Beethoven than to look upon a canvas by Raphael or Rembrandt or to read Shakespeare or Montaigne. But let us provisionally lay aside this argument. There is another, more prosaic perhaps, but none the less persuasive.

The radio has made music one of humanity's daily needs. It has accustomed people of all degrees to seek an element of well-being and comfort in the well known rhythms. This taste may be more or less refined, but it is real. To those of a certain sensibility, music is nourishment of a high order; to less dainty consumers, it is simple but necessary fare.

This daily fare the soldiers now require of us. In their hours of relaxation a concert is a recreation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thus musical activity must remain normal even in the repertoire of light melody, operetta, and song. Some soldiers even ask for dance music in their rest periods. During the war of 1914-18, theatrical troups enjoyed a great vogue with the soldiers. One can get much better results with the radio programs for the army, because the receiving sets can carry to the very edge of the battlefield the comforting, cheering voices of artists who formerly could only occasionally reach the units behind the lines.

Do not be astonished then, do not be scandalized if at this time in picking up the waves of the French radio, you sometimes hear lively rhythms and stirring refrains. Do not conclude that our civil population is showing a blameworthy levity or thoughtlessness. It is not for France at work but for France under arms that these broadcasts in cheerful vein are destined. Just as one sends the soldiers at the front packages filled with good things to eat, so art in its most familiar form gives our defenders a moment's diversion.

Naturally, music will have more elevated missions. We hope to examine them in a later article. But, for the moment, it is necessary above all to gratify the particular desires of the army. Previously soldiers added to their other sacrifices that of isolated living, as if on another planet than that inhabited by those dear to them. Today, thanks to the radio, those behind the lines and those at the front are no longer separated.

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By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Novelty entered in an extensive way into the Philharmonic-Symphony's Carnegie Hall concerts of Nov. 2, 3 and 5 (there was the same program for all). Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, the Florentine composer and pianist, who has come to this country to live, appeared as soloist, and John Barbirolli, in designing the program, emphasized two of his works. One, his Second Piano Concerto, composed in 1937, had at the first concert its world première. The other, an overture to "Twelfth Night," composed in 1933, was introduced to America. Mr. Castelnuovo-Tedesco, who had not played here in public before, gave a thoroughly competent performance in his concerto and Mr. Barbirolli led a well-adjusted accompaniment.

Musically, the concerto proved to be of no great moment. It consists of a quick first movement and a quick last movement, framing a leisurely Romanza, which is duly imbued with sentiment. The composer is an expert orchestrator, possesses a well-stocked and responsive memory, knows the value of the sort of rhythm we call Spanish, and hardly ever devises a measure that would have surprised a conservative 75 years ago. Nevertheless, his new concerto will hardly add to his fame or tempt other pianists to use it. The overture to "Twelfth Night" has rather more to it, even if it seems pretty thin and pale when compared to the comedy it seeks to illustrate.

The Florentine musician's devotion to Shakespeare is an old story. Besides this overture he has written overtures to "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar," and "The Winter's Tale," and he has also to his credit 33 songs with Shakespearean texts. In the case of the "Twelfth Night" overture he disavows any intention of telling the story. Rather he endeavors to depict certain characters and situations.

The opening section, portraying Prince Orsino, which a wistful melody first given out by the English horn dominates, is much more successful than the ensuing "Vivo e burlesco," in which Malvolio, whose role the composer seems completely to misunderstand, is delivered over to the mild buffoonery of a bassoon. Hard to account for in this milieu are the echoes from Vienna.

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Still, the overture can be heard with a certain degree of pleasure, even though its relation to Shakespeare carries little conviction. On the program also were Elgar's "Introduction and Allegro" for strings, which displayed to advantage that part of the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra, and, in further tribute to Shakespeare, Tchaikovsky's overture-fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet."

The New Friends of Music offered an unusual and worth-while program at their Town Hall concert of Nov. 5, for which they had the services of the Primrose Quartet and assisting artists. For the Brahms Clarinet Trio I hold no special brief, but Mozart's Duet for violin and viola in G and his Viola Quintet in E flat are another matter.

The charming little duet is one of two that Mozart composed in 1783 for Michael Haydn, who was unable to fulfill a contract he had made with the Archbishop of Salzburg. The quintet, the last of several quintets for strings by Mozart, is a work of glorious maturity and would doubtless be heard oftener if the conditions under which chamber music is performed here were different. And in that case we should doubtless hear the duet from time to time.

A song recital of uncommon interest was that of Elsa Zebranska, a Latvian mezzo-soprano, at the Town Hall on the evening of Oct. 31. Miss Zebranska, who had given only one previous recital here, excelled in a group of Latvian songs and a group of lyrics by Tchaikovsky (including an air from the opera "Pique-Dame"), all sung in Latvian or Russian, and she was delightful also in Spanish songs and in German Lieder.

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But her most astonishing achievement was with the great scena of Fides from the last act of "The Prophet," "O prêtres de Baal," in which the range, richness, and flexibility of her voice and her command of the grand manner were fully exhibited. And none of the appalling difficutlies of the scena, which in performances of the opera is as a rule either curtailed or suppressed altogether, did she shirk.

Noteworthy piano recitals have been those of Josef and Rosina Lhevinne at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 4 and of Jan Smeterlin at the Town Hall on Nov. 5. By one of the frequent coincidences that we observe in concert programs, the "Paganini" Variations of Brahms, not without some abridgement, figured on both occasions. Mr. Lhevinne was nothing less than stupendous in this music, and Mr. Smeterlin also brought to it the immense technical accomplishment that it demands.

Curtain Up Again

By Harold Hobson

London

Two West End theaters—the Little and the Westminster—are deserving of especial honor. It is they who have unfurled the flag, sounded the trumpet, beat the drum, and, in spite of black-out regulations, lit such a candle as, other managements profoundly hope, will not be easily extinguished. The metaphors are mixed, but a certain amount of confusion may be excused, when going to the theater involves discovering a building from which no chink of revealing light escapes, in which, under a dim blue lamp in the foyer, patrons blunder and bump into the too, too solid flesh of their fellow-searchers after pleasure, and an attendant examines by the aid of a pocket torch the tickets of admission.

The Little was the first recognized London theater to reopen after the outbreak of hostilities. Whilst other managements were idly lamenting the fiat of the Government forbidding them to keep the curtain up after 6 in the evening, or else sending out the office boy to purchase the current Bradshaw to discover what trains were available for a provincial tour, Mr. Herbert Farjeon boldly transformed his acid, satirical Revue into a non-stop afternoon entertainment.

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Three times a day, in continuous performances, renditions of a shortened version of the Revue, which during last summer was one of London's greatest successes, are being given from 1:15 onwards. Miss Hermione Baddeley, Miss Joyce Grenfell, and Mr. Cyril Ritchard remain in the cast; one or two sketches and songs have disappeared, but in their place Mr. George Benson, in the garb of an affable private in His Majesty's Army, deprecates international hatred and abuse.

Mr. Farjeon submitted this song to the censor six months ago, but it was banned, Britain being then at peace. It is therefore the war's gift to the English stage.

The play with which the Westminster has chosen to open its war-time season is Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Music at Night," which was seen at Malvern two years ago. The chief interest about the entertainment, with all deference to Mr. Priestley, at any rate on the first night, lay not in the play itself, but in the audience; and not so much in the audience as in their experiences in getting to and away from the theater. For "Music at Night" is the first play to be given in London after dark since the war started.

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All things considered, London on this occasion turned out to be a surprisingly easy city to navigate in the darkness. Steel-helmeted policemen with torches were ready to pilot pedestrians across the road in the neighborhood of the theater. Motor buses, like huge, dim, blue apparitions, glided to and fro. Private cars groped through the gloom, helped only by shaded sidelights. Everything had a charmingly conspiratorial air about it, and the feeling inside the theater was that of some secret and probably illegal society.

This air of mystery was hardly clarified by the play. Mr. Priestley endeavors to show the effect on a group of characters of the performance of a new concerto. As the music proceeds, lower and lower depths of consciousness are plumbed, and the inner selves of the people on the stage are revealed. They are not revealed very vividly, and the inner selves are not particularly interesting.

The Communist poet from Oxford, prating of steam turbines and agricultural collectivization, but at heart a romantic, the woman of evil reputation who sentimentalizes the memory of her young sister, the self-made man who has used others as his stepping-stone to higher things—these people have a rather stale air about them at this time of day. Even such players as Miss Jean Cadell, Mr. Robert Harris, and Mr. Steven Murray can do little with the piece.

'Marrowbone Lane'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Not since "Juno and the Paycock" has a more arresting play than "Marrowbone Lane," by Dr. Robert Collins, been staged in Dublin. Without being sensational in itself it has caused a sensation, and it is now giving signs of settling down at the gate for a run phenomenal for Dublin.

Like Sean O'Casey, Dr. Collins has gone to the Dublin slums for his theme. His professional work takes him into the slums and he therefore has first-hand knowledge of his subject.

A country girl comes as the bride of a Dublin builder's laborer to live in a single room of a tenement house which has up to 50 inhabitants. The husband has described to her a neat modern little house with electricity and a small garden; instead he brings her to a dirty, ill-smelling room in Marrowbone Lane. She forgives him the deception and settles down to make the best of the situation until it becomes possible to obtain a house under the municipal housing scheme. In the same tenement are the husband's virago mother and slovenly sister, as well as others, kind and unkind.

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The young bride makes a determined effort to get away from the squalor by making an application for one of the new houses. She interviews the official in charge and interesting light is thrown on bureaucratic methods and red tape. A child ill-fitted to survive in such surroundings is born. Visits to various hospitals are vain and here again we obtain glimpses of crowded conditions and lack of accommodation. The child passes on before a house is obtained.

Undercurrents of plot and counterplot are convincingly woven in. There is a terrific sincerity behind the play and, although it is avowedly propaganda, there are yet no long speeches merely for the purpose of directing attention. Dr. Collins contents himself with letting the various characters tell the story in their own way.

The author has an intimate knowledge of the character and of the speech of those who dwell in the Dublin slums. The dialogue is therefore easy and natural. We see the pitiful aspirations of a young girl longing for things denied to her because of her poverty. The older people are hopelessly in debt and resigned to the life they lead. Nothing but hardship falls to the women, while the men spend their idle days down by the sea or in the parks. Meanwhile the women struggle at home, gradually parting with even articles of furniture in order to provide the money which is no longer earned on account of strikes or bad weather.

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Not unnaturally the play courts comparison with the works of Sean O'Casey. Dr. Collins' play, however, is free from the cynicism of O'Casey, who seems to regard slum conditions as inevitable. Dr. Collins, on the other hand, manages to convey that such conditions are remediable. The helplessness of housing officers and hospital authorities he shows as due not to callousness but to helplessness in face of regulations and red tape.

Shelah Richards, as the young wife, gave an arresting portrait. She gradually built up her conception of the role so that she seemed to live and not merely act the part of the disillusioned girl, struggling to make the best of things and defeated in every direction. Robert Hennessy, as the young husband, sounded the depths of a man filled with love and ambition but weakened by family ties and thwarted by economic conditions. Meriel Moore, as a kindly neighbor, established herself as a character actress of convincing sincerity, and Mairin Hayes gave a convincing portrait of the young sister, a girl longing for and denied freedom. Finally, Cathleen Murphy, after an absence of nearly 20 years from the stage, brought to life the disappointed, selfish termagant

The production was directed by Hilton Edwards, and Michael MacLiammoir provided realistic settings.

J. J. H.

Mexican Art in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A comprehensive exhibition of Mexican art, sponsored by the Mexican Government, and covering all phases of activity from crafts to prints, paintings and sculpture, gives opportunity, at the Philadelphia Art Alliance, to study the general development of art in the land below the Rio Grande.

In a newly constructed gallery which adds greatly to Art Alliance exhibiting facilities, the Mexican oils have been hung. Effectively centered is Orozco's "Zapata," intense expression of a painter's own reaction to the struggles of the land he loves. Moody in color tone, with emphasis on reds, and a composition bristling with angles, this impressive canvas strikes the tempo of much in the exhibition, and leads one to feel, in contrasting it with water colors and prints and sketches by Diego Rivera, that emotionally, Orozco is by far the more intense. Rivera's studies seem more like carefully planned compositions forged in a more tranquil mood of recollection, than white-hot impressions welling from the artist's personal experience and demanding immediate outlet.

The most interesting aspect of the exhibition, however, is that it introduces so many less known Mexican art personalities. One gallery, and much of a second, is devoted to the work of a younger group of print makers, none of whom is more than 30 years of age, with the youngest about 18. This vital group is co-operative, working in a few old rooms where it has corralled equally old lithographic stones, and where its members literally line up to use the meager facilities. Styling itself "Arts Grafica Popular," it is unafraid to issue prints of political and social propaganda, some of which were too strong for the American taste, and remained in the Art Alliance storeroom. Typical, however, is a remarkable print by Francisco Dosmantes of two Mexican street urchins curled up with a dog on a street grill. Viewing his subject from above, the artist created a provoking pattern, not sacrificing realism, but achieving a bold symmetry of closely woven design.

A study of the oils reveals three main influences that have been so absorbed that they are Mexicanized, especially in color. One such influence, felt many years ago by Arthur B. Davies, is that of old masters whose works still hang in Mexican churches. In this vein are several canvases of religious flavor by Federico Cantu over which more than a shadow of El Greco has passed.

The native color lure of the country is felt in virtually all the oils and water colors. Russian trends, in a leaning toward close-ups, and modern French influences that shape many of the still-lifes may exert molding force on the design concept, but cannot eradicate the native color sense.

Eakins in Retrospect

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Considering the respect which Thomas Eakins (1844-1916), the American realist, commands today, any considerable new show of his paintings is fairly certain to be an event. Just now two galleries which are in the same building on Fifty-seventh Street—the Babcock and the Kleemann—are cooperating in showing some 50 of his paintings and sketches. The pictures are consignments from the Eakins estate in Philadelphia, which is now in process of settlement, and in all probability they will be the last from that source to be exhibited.

Eakins' story is pretty well known by now. How he left his studio filled with some of his best portraits and figure subjects, including the portraits of the famous natural scientists he admired, and the paintings of prize-fighters and of oarsmen on the Skuylkill River, has already been told. Also familiar now are the facts about how museums and collectors finally penetrated this store of fine things while the public generally was still unaware of his merits as a painter. But the estate which all along has been the chief source of Eakins' paintings—and Lloyd Goodrich has catalogued about 500 works altogether—has steadily given forth its riches.

Never a successful painter in the worldly sense, Eakins contented himself, more than most painters in his time, with painting just the people and things he admired and enjoyed, without regard for the success, whether financial or honorary, that his work might bring to him. It was not until after the close of his career that recognition really came to him—and this in spite of the fact that for many years two of his greatest works, "The Gross Clinic" and "The Thinker," had been important mileposts in American art.

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Perhaps the most valuable thing about the two exhibitions is that one may look to them for a more intimate view of the painted than it has been possible to obtain from other Eakins exhibitions held here. According to the sponsoring galleries, the paintings belonged to a group which Mrs. Eakins had retained for herself and considered of special interest in relation to her husband's work.

At the Babcock Gallery, where the smaller oils and sketches are shown, the display consists of preparatory studies in oils for such major works as "The Thinker" in the Metropolitan Museum, and that fine, expressive figure piece in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, "The Pathetic Song." The sketches are uniformly spontaneous things, painted with brevity and feeling. The character of this work suggests the artist's first thoughts of his subjects impressed on canvas with directness and freedom. At the same time there are several landscapes in which is perceptible a lyrical warmth of feeling that one fails usually to associate with the deeply ingrained realism of the artist. Evidently when his thought and his brush moved freely, Eakins had a good deal of the poet in him.

The paintings at the Kleemann Gallery, which includes both portraits and compositions, give the stronger idea of Eakins' talent—such as one generally recognizes in his full-fledged compositions. For his portraits Eakins used friends and relatives for models, sometimes famous men—surgeons, physicists, and engineers among his contemporaries. Many of them he painted without compensation simply because their character appealed to him—or, as he once said of the scientist Rowland, because a man of important achievement "ought to be painted." Few of the portraits were formal commissions. Of such he was neither offered many nor did he accept more than a few.

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"The Coral Necklace," a painting of a young women in a white dress with large lace sleeves, is one of the most complete expressions of Eakins' character. A more imaginative painter would have enlivened the face more, perhaps given it a little more pleasantness. But not so Eakins, who invariably saw things as they were and rarely attempted to beautify them. The male subjects include several portraits of the engraver William H. Macdowell, Eakins' father-in-law. One of these, in water color, is especially notable for its breadth and vigor.

It is generally true of Eakins that he saw things very clearly, and displayed great ability in painting so long as the object stood clear in the light of reality. Beyond that he did not go with any great ease. The painting of "William Rush Carving His Allegorical Figure of the Schuylkill River," which the Brooklyn Museum has acquired, is one of the conspicuous attempts on the artist's part to elaborate with objects of his immediate experience a more or less imaginative idea. Rush, the first prominent American sculptor, lived many years before Eakins' time, but he left a statue that was a proud possession for many years of his native Philadelphia. The subject inspired Eakins. But in trying to recapture the atmosphere of the studio with Rush carving his allegory, Eakins got no further than his own female model and the attendant figure of a woman reading. Though doubtless incomplete, the painting is notable in its salient details as an illustration of Eakins' knowledge of the human form and his remarkably firm realization of it.

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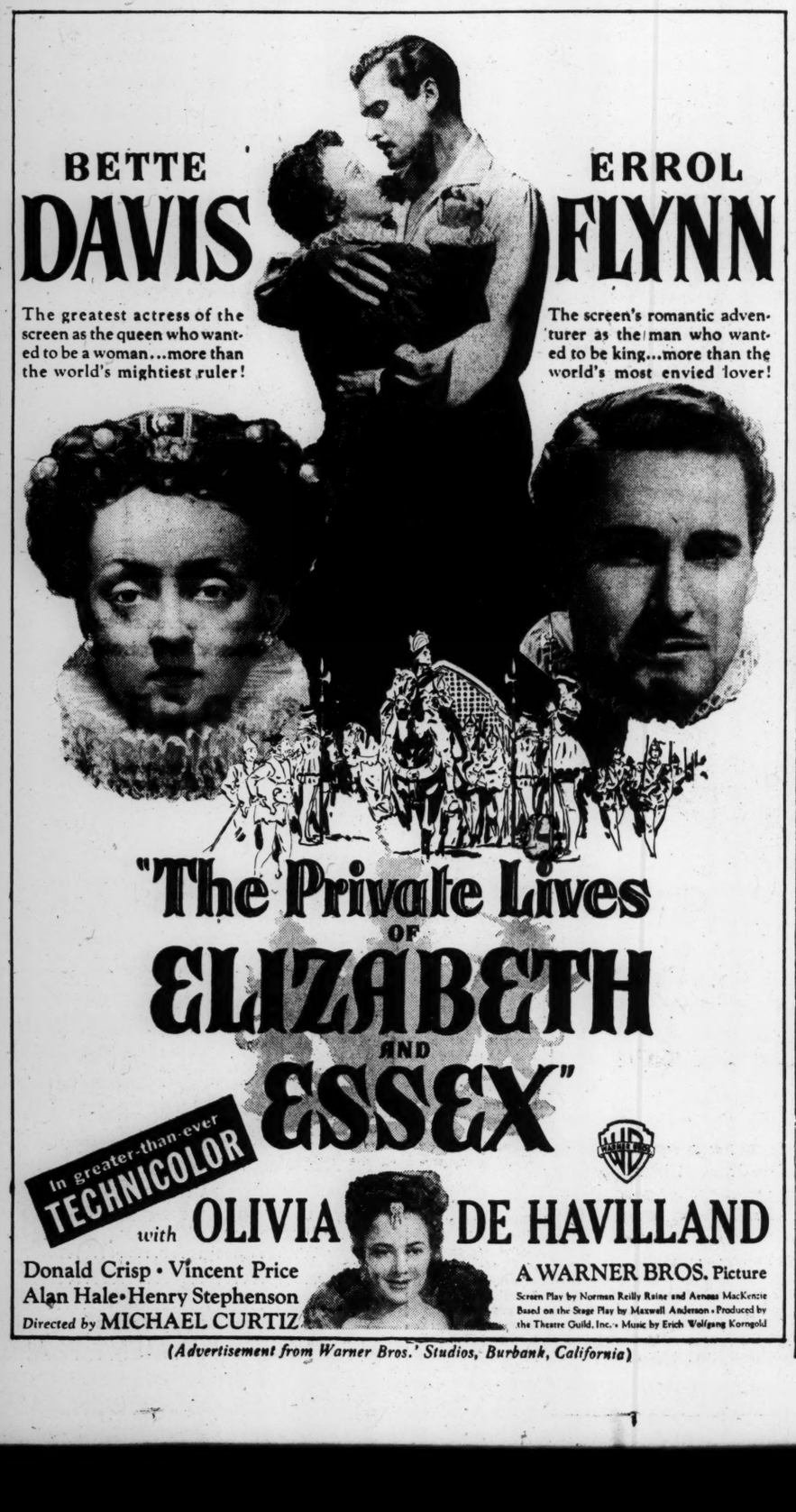
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Book Week Reminds Us That Young People May Learn to Love All Lands If They Read Stories Like These

By Ethel C. Ince

Editor of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages, The Christian Science Monitor

"The Books Around-the-World Club will start its winter schedule with a choice of two voyages," announced the chairman, Madeline Whitney. Twenty-odd high school juniors and sophomores, organizers of the club, had gathered to hear and discuss plans for the fireside journeys they expected to take during the coming months, to extend their knowledge of people and customs in foreign lands.

"The Committee of Three that has been working on our itinerary has chosen alternate approaches to our journey so that those who like to be extremely modern as well as those who prefer glimpses into the past may all find something to suit their tastes," the chairman continued.

"The Committee proposes to start either with 'North to the Orient,' by Anne Morrow Lindbergh—which will initiate us into the most modern method of travel, described by a traveler who was filled with a sense of the magic of it—or with 'All Sail Set,' by Armstrong Sperry, a tale of a young apprentice seaman's first voyage around the Horn in the sailing vessel Flying Cloud.

Choosing Their Itinerary

"Those who choose may take both voyages, which will give them an opportunity of contrasting old ways of travel with new. These first books are to put us into the mood of travel. Following them, we may choose our itinerary from a list of titles with which we may circumnavigate the globe."

It was an active meeting, for the Committee had done its work well and prepared a long list of titles, with descriptions and comments on each. After discussing its recommendations, the members chose, by vote, 20 books through which they would travel through nearly that number of foreign lands during their winter leisure hours.

Having voted to follow the course of the sun around the world, the members decided to start with "Kanguk, a Boy of Bering Strait," by William Albee, a story that gives an interesting and unusual approach to the continent of Asia.

"A tale of Eskimo life, that describes the family home built of driftwood, sod and whales' ribs, and the launching of an oomiak for a whale hunt, with drawings by Kanguk himself," was the comment Alan Bret, secretary of the Committee, read.

Next Stop China

Their next stop, they voted, would be in China, with "Three Sisters," by Cornelia Spencer. The chairman, who was enthusiastic about this book, described it as a stirring and busy tale of the Soong family, Father Soong having founded in his native land the largest publishing business in the world and each of the three Soong daughters—Ai-ling, Ching-ling, and Mei-ling—growing up to share high positions with grave responsibilities in political affairs of China.

An excursion into the Gobi desert with "Merin and Shari," by Edith A. Sawyer, was their next choice. The Committee appraised this as an entertaining, exotic tale, in which caravans, approaching over reddish purple sands—laden with silk and tea from China, or grain and furs from Russia—marked the seasons for the tent dwellers and brought them a flutter of excitement from the outside world.

From the Gobi, they decided to go down to Singapore, where "The Coconut Monkey," by Elizabeth Morse, would lead them to adventures possible only in lands where there are tree houses and bamboo rafts, pewangs, and magic stones, and where people believe that whatever is said when the chik-chak calls is bound to come true.

The Himalayas For Contrast

Then, for contrast, they voted to make a stiff ascent of the Himalayas, with "At Grips with Everest," by Stanley Snaith. The secretary read them, as an introduction to this book, a paragraph from its foreword:

"Nowadays we are so often apt to ask what is the use of this, or that, or the other, and to think of life in terms of material happiness and prosperity. It is good to be able to get away from this sort of thought away into places where men and women are trying to do these difficult and dangerous things for the sake of pure adventure."

The African jungle they selected for their next stop, with "Saranga, the Pygmy," by Attilio Gatti. A vivid, poetic story of a real boy, with the very feel of the jungle, was the Committee's comment on this book. Monkeys swing from tree to tree, elephants leave giant footprints, and Saranga's experiences recall that other jungle child whom all boys and girls know—Mowgli.

Turning again to an old civilization for their seventh choice, they voted to travel northward to south central Europe with "The Singing Tree," by Kate Seredy.

Onward to Hungary

"A fine tale of Kate and Jancsi on a Hungarian horse ranch, with beautiful illustrations by the author," said the secretary. "When one by one the men of the ranch and the village were called away to the World War, Father left Jancsi in charge of the farm and the ranch. To Kate, Jancsi's young cousin, and his mother fell the task of keeping the farm—a haven of peace and hope, and a refuge for relatives and prisoners and refugee children."

Then to Hungary's northern neighbor they went with "Castle Camp," by Fjeril Hess,—a tale of a vacation camp for girls, established in an old castle in Czechoslovakia. This book was written out of the author's own experiences in that country.

"Land From the Sea," by Edna Potter, they chose for its picture of a family that lived in the Zuider Zee and its description of the big Dutch reclamation project on that inland sea; "Jacques the Goatherd," by Maribelle Cormack and William B. Alexander, for its descriptions of Swiss village life around the year and especially for the stirring story of the young herder; "Fjords and Faces," by Kristian Prestgard, for its accounts of the author's rare experiences on revisiting the mountains, lakes and high valleys of Norway.

Irish Folk Tales

Starting westward over the Atlantic, they bid goodbye to Europe with a choice of two books that grew out of the folk tales, traditions and history of Ireland—"The Well o' the World's End," by Seumas MacManus, a collection of stories that have been told by cottage turf fires in valleys and on hillsides of Ireland for centuries; and "O'Donel of Destiny," by Mary Kiely, the story of one of the most romantic figures in Irish history in the last dramatic days before Cromwell's devastating regime.

Back in the New World, they chose a quick journey from the frozen north, with "Storms on the Labrador," by Hepburn Dinwoodie; through the Laurentians with "Phantom on Skis," by Helen Girvan, an exciting mystery tale; to the jungles of New Guinea with "Jungle River," by Howard Pease, a story of adventure and mystery; and "Give a Man a Horse," by Charles J. Finger, a boy's adventures in South America, chiefly Patagonia.

Then, swinging out over the Pacific Ocean, they traveled northward to Honolulu with "Hawaiian Holiday," by Larry Barretto with Bryant Cooper; and crossed the International Date Line again, having completed their circuit of the globe, with "Seventeen Chimneys," by Theodore A. Harper, a tale of a New Zealand boy's courage.

"It seems to me that we should complete our world tour with a book that tells us something about friendly actions that nations have extended to one another," remarked the chairman, when the last step of their itinerary had been decided upon.

"I move that we add to our list 'Ship East—Ship West,' by Elizabeth M. Lobingier, which recalls acts of true friendship between countries and nations. One of these, you may remember, was the Easter message preached in Argentina nearly 40 years ago which led the way to the ending of the dispute between that country and Chile. The monument of the Man of Nazareth stands on a mountain top in the high Andes today—a superb memorial of that message of peace."

All the votes on the motion were affirmative.

From Illustration by Kate Seredy

This story will take boys and girls to the Good Master's ranch in Hungary where some of them may have been before in a previous book. An illustration from Kate Seredy's "The Singing Tree."

Keeping Up Interest as Piano Lessons Continue

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably no problems which confront parents of children studying piano are more bewildering than those having to do with the continued success of the lessons. Starting a child off is a thrilling adventure which continues through the first year. Sometimes the fun spreads into the second year. Then, suddenly, the child begins to neglect his piano, his practicing, and apparently even resents taking lessons.

"How long shall he continue to study?" "Shall we change teachers?" "Should my daughter drop her music entirely?"—are some of the questions parents then ask.

One of the obvious reasons for discontent is the fact that the music itself grows increasingly difficult. It requires more and more time and energy to conquer obstacles. A sense of selfishness creeps in. The child feels cheated out of play; other activities appear more alluring.

Perhaps the trouble has resulted from ever-expanding school activities. In upper grades, there are after-school programs, games, and dances. There is also more home work.

Now music ought never to interfere with a child's normal progress in growing up. Music teachers have no wish to keep children practicing at the expense of jolly outdoor exercise or pleasure. However, they urge children to continue music study simply because they have faith in what music can do for boys and girls. They are convinced that music can increase their fun and happiness.

Parents Need To Be Alert

Consequently it behooves every mother to guard her child against the onslaught of arguments presenting themselves in the second or third years of study. Her own enthusiasm in his progress should shine forth with renewed interest.

"I think Dad and I were somewhat at fault," admits one mother. "We began taking Junior's music pretty much for granted, and neglected to praise him or even remark about it."

In another home, the father helped his daughter through this troublesome period by saying, "Margaret, I want you to keep up your piano because it will help you some day as it has your mother. I have seen her, when we didn't have a cent for a movie, entertain us all with her playing and singing. I have seen her in strange cities, wipe loneliness from her shoulders and mine. I have seen ill-temper, anger, resentment, and even fear erased from our home by a few tunes on her piano. Wherever you go, I want to feel that you, too, are equipped with this shining tool to help carve your way into social security. Come—let's make a bargain; I'll pay for the lessons, you practice!"

To one boy who begged to give up his lessons, his father said, "Oh, come, Son, this practicing cannot be as bad as chopping wood or carrying coal. Those were some of the chores I had when I was young. Suppose you just think of this piano work as a substitute for less interesting housework you might have, were we not so conveniently located."

Helping Boys To Realize

Boys sometimes need more tactful persuasion than girls. At a certain age, even boys talented in music are afraid of being considered girlish. Mursell and Glenn, prominent educators, write, "In dealing with the boy, we need to take pains that a tradition of spurious masculinity does not inhibit his will to be musical."

To convince boys that not all music is furnished by girls, take them to hear men in glee clubs, orchestras, and bands. When they realize that nearly all great composers were men, that most song writers today are men, and that almost every jazz band and symphony playing on the air is manned by men, perhaps our boys will begin to see some advantages in taking lessons.

Many mothers have revived an interest in piano lessons through some of these closely correlated musical activities:

Making home-made instruments is fun, especially in a large family. With a book like Satis Coleman's "Creative Music in the Home," for guidance, water glasses, fruit jars, bowls, or wood can be converted into an orchestra of real beauty.

Musical Tours

Concerts, programs, musical tours, should be the continued experience of piano pupils. Attend small neighborhood recitals, and programs, where children play, sing, or dance. Watch for special concerts for young people given by symphony orchestras over the air or in your own communities. If your city boasts a college, attend its frequent concerts, and watch for the bands on parade.

An inspection of a modern pipe-organ, or a tour through an up-to-date music store often tempts a child into renewed efforts. A visit to the museum to see how pianos looked in Grandma's day will increase appreciation for the instrument at home.

Ensemble Playing has already been mentioned, but it would be impossible to overemphasize the helpful influence it has on a young person's playing. The more he plays in a group, the more thrilled he becomes over his part in producing beauty in ensemble.

The phonograph and radio are mechanical helpers invaluable for cultivating a taste for good music. In the case of the radio, parents should lead the way with correct information relative to broadcasts. Free descriptive literature and the helpful Music Appreciation Hour Manual with stories by Walter Damrosch will enliven interest in all programs. When a previously informed mother or daddy can say, "Listen to this overture, children, to see if you can hear the first echoes of the approaching storm," —that adds a real zest to listening experiences.

"The phonograph is a constant source of happiness in our home," says one mother, "and, contrary to customary ideas, it has increased rather than decreased interest in music lessons. Our children ask for records of pieces they play, or beg to take lessons on selections they enjoy on their machine."

The phonograph has slight advantages over the radio, because favorite records may be repeated many times. These repetitions allow children to pick out melodies and listen for themes weaving in and out, a most excellent game for training true appreciation. In selecting records, a copy of the descriptive educational catalogues from reliable companies is indispensable.

Music Clubs for young people are active in many cities. Meeting there with other boys and girls, the young student enjoys a new social aspect of his music. **Classes in Music** are offered in many high schools today. Harmony theory, and appreciation of music, for example, will all make piano study more valuable.

Games and Scrapbooks

Games with music may be found for adding fun to parties and home gatherings. "Musical Chairs" is an old favorite, but there are others as interesting. **Music Scrapbooks** prove interesting to the child who loves to cut and paste. They reflect his individual interests in art and music. One child's book may take him around the world with music, while another may illustrate the lives of his favorite composers. Pictures of artists or instruments of the orchestra, anecdotes, themes from operas, and stories about selections may all be tucked away in scrapbooks.

Finally, to keep a child's interest from waning, there is probably no more effective recipe than to read and discuss with him stories about music. A galaxy of beautiful, inspiring, and authentic books are flooding the markets today. Offer such books or music magazines as rewards for continued good playing. Then observe how knowing more about music increases the desire for performing or listening to more good music.

Fourth of a series of six articles, "Piano Lessons Can Be Fun," written especially for parents of children taking piano lessons.

Music Booklist for Today

Complete Book of Great Musicians, Scholes & Earhart: Oxford University Press.
Creative Music in the Home, Coleman: Lewis E. Myers. Co.
Great Musicians as Children, Schwimmer: Doubleday, Doran & Co.
Minute Sketches of Great Composers, Hansl & Kaufman: Grosset & Dunlap.
Mozart the Wonder Boy (and others), Wheeler & Deucher: E. P. Dutton & Co.
Music and Musicians, Lynch & Hamilton: Allyn & Bacon Co.
Music and Romance, Kinscella: The Victor Co.
Music Appreciation Readers, Kinscella: University Publishing Co.
Music on the Air, Kinscella: The Viking Press.
Music Stories for Girls and Boys, Cross: Ginn & Co.
People and Music, McGehee: Allyn & Bacon Co.
Piano Fun (Games with Music), Hughes: Theodore Presser Co.
Stories of Grand Opera, The Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc.: Grosset & Dunlap.
The Etude Music Magazine: Theodore Presser Co.
Young Folks' Picture History of Music, Cooke: Theodore Presser Co.

From Illustration by Laura Bannon

Chang Chee and Toy Hah on their way to the rice fields. An illustration in "Chang Chee," by Melicent Humason Lee and Jung Ho, —a story that will take boys and girls to China. Published by Harper.

Books Mentioned In Leading Article

To Start Off the Voyage

"North to the Orient," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh (Harcourt, New York, $2.50).
"All Sail Set," by Armstrong Sperry (Winston, New York, $2).

A Travel Ticket of 20 Books

"Kanguk, a Boy of Bering Strait," by William Albee (Little, Brown, Boston, $2.50).
"Three Sisters," by Cornelia Spencer (John Day, New York, $2).
"Merin and Shari," by Edith A. Sawyer (Crowell, New York, $1.50).
"The Coconut Monkey," by Elizabeth Morse (Dutton, New York, $2).
"At Grips With Everest," by Stanley Snaith (Oxford, New York and London, $2).
"Saranga, the Pygmy," by Attilio Gatti (Scribner, New York, $2).
"The Singing Tree," by Kate Seredy (Viking, New York, $2).
"Castle Camp," by Fjeril Hess (Macmillan, New York, $2).
"Land From the Sea," by Edna Potter (Longmans, Green & Co., New York, $1.50).
"Jacques the Goatherd," by Maribelle Cormack and William B. Alexander (Appleton-Century, New York, $2).
"Fjords and Faces," by Kristian Prestgard (Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, $1).
"The Well o' the World's End," by Seumas MacManus (Macmillian, New York, $2).
"O'Donel of Destiny," by Mary Kiely (Oxford, New York and London, $2).
"Storms on the Labrador," by Hepburn Dinwoodie (Oxford, New York and London, $2).
"Phantom on Skis," by Helen Girvan (Farrar and Rinehart, New York, $2).
"Jungle River," by Howard Pease (Doubleday, New York, $2).
"Give a Man a Horse," by Charles J. Finger (Winston, New York, $2).
"Hawaiian Holiday," by Larry Barretto with Bryant Cooper (Dodd Mead, New York, $2).
"Seventeen Chimneys," by Theodore A. Harper (Viking, New York, $2).
"Ship East—Ship West," by Elizabeth M. Lobingier (Friendship Press, New York, $1).

To Correlate Network And Local Programs

Columbia Broadcasting System recently announced the appointment of three regional directors for its educational activities, as follows: Lloyd G. del Castillo for New England, Mrs. Lavinia S. Schwartz for the Middle West, and Mrs. Frances Farmer Wilder for the Pacific Coast. According to the announcement these directors will correlate network and local programs, promote utilization of educational broadcasts, and effect further co-operation between broadcasters and educators throughout the country.

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Commerce and Finance

Retail Buying Well Above 1938 and at New High for Season

Business and Industry

Weir Says Big Size No Help In Steel Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, a successful leader in the steel industry, told the Monopoly Committee that it "probably was easier" for a moderate-sized corporation to make a profit every year than a larger one.

Mr. Weir offered this explanation of why his company, National Steel Corporation, was able to "keep out of the red" in recent years while the larger United States Steel Corporation and the industry as a whole had shown losses.

Hits Price-Cutting

The blunt-spoken executive sharply criticized price-cutting in the industry and engaged in a spirited series of disputes about prices, profits, and competition with Leon Henderson, SEC commissioner and committee member.

Mr. Henderson contended there should be "more competition in the steel industry."

"I can't see how you can have more competition in the steel industry without ruining it," Mr. Weir replied quickly. "In recent years the industry has operated at a loss of $80,000,000 to its stockholders. Someone has to pay it. That's fact and not theory."

Representative Clyde Williams (D) of Missouri, asked Mr. Weir how it was that National Steel made a profit in 1938 when United States Steel and the industry showed a loss.

"I think it's a little easier for a corporation of our size to make a profit than for one of the size and ramifications of United States Steel," Mr. Weir replied.

A. H. Feller, committee counsel, interrupted to say "that's one of the most important statements made before this committee" adding that "smaller corporations were able to operate at a lower cost and more efficiently than larger ones."

Earlier Mr. Weir told the committee that he objected to price-cutting that placed the "very life of a big corporation in the hands of an ordinary salesman."

Finds Market Competitive

Mr. Weir, who is president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, disputed earlier testimony that the United States Steel Corporation announced steel prices and its smaller competitors "followed the leader."

"Prices of the steel industry are made in the competitive market from day to day regardless of what the (United States) Steel Corporation puts out for the quarter," he said. "The criticism comes from prices that get below the cost of production."

A. H. Feller, committee counsel, asked, "How are you going to avoid that?"

"By determination of each company of a price that will give it a reasonable profit, and absolute refusal to sell below that price," Mr. Weir replied.

Representative Williams asked Mr. Weir if he could explain earlier testimony by other steel executives that their companies had suffered large losses in recent years."

"The executive management is at fault," Mr. Weir said. "It never is justified in letting prices get to a point where loss results. Competition is so keen in the steel industry that an ordinary salesman has been given authority to cut prices necessary to get business.

"In other words, the very life of a big corporation is in the hands of an ordinary salesman. That's what I object to." Mr. Weir conceded that price-cutting might be necessary in some other large industries, such as automobiles and clothing, but added "there is no style problem in steel."

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German Mineral Resources Insufficient for Long War?

With the British blockade cutting off many of Germany's overseas imports, experts in economic warfare are speculating on the amount of supplies that Germany can depend upon from European countries, together with the capacity of Germany's self-sufficiency program.

In a series of articles, dealing with Germany's internal economic position, the following discusses Germany's available supply of raw materials.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first seven weeks of conflict in Europe have suggested that the Allies hope to bring Germany to terms by economic blockade rather than crushing military blows. Thus, the duration of the war may depend on the ability of Germany to withstand a long siege.

A careful examination of the situation brings out many reasons for believing that the German raw material position is far worse than in 1914, says S. A. Strauss of the Standard Statistics Company.

That Germany has staggering raw material production deficiencies is well recognized, Mr. Strauss stated.

These deficiencies exist in every important class of raw material—minerals, foodstuffs, timber, textiles, hides, and rubber. It is self-evident that if Germany could be confined to the resources within its present boundaries, a protracted war would be certain to end in its defeat, he said.

Only a short war could end in success for the German cause under these circumstances, he stated.

There is a prevalent notion that Russia has huge and practically inexhaustible resources of raw materials, and that the German-Russian agreement will make the Allied blockade ineffective.

This view, he asserted, is further strengthened by the fact that the two totalitarian states now dominate all of Eastern Europe.

The British and French fleets cannot prevent shipments to Germany from Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, or the Baltic nations.

Finally, he pointed out that Germany was able to hold the Allies off in 1914-18, even though Russia, Italy, what is now Yugoslavia, Greece, and (for a time) Rumania were in the opposition camp. With these potential suppliers now neutral or friendly, instead of being actively hostile, the Reich appears to be even better prepared.

1914 and 1939 Compared

Mr. Strauss went on to say that Germany enters this war already almost stripped of gold and foreign securities, whereas it started fighting in 1914 with appreciable reserves with which to buy from neutral nations. It is doubtful if neighboring neutral countries will sell goods to Germany on a credit basis unless they are forced to do so. Thus, it is likely that German industry will have to supply the huge demand of a country at war while also providing exportable goods for barter purposes. The added strain may be of considerable importance.

Moreover, the British are already regulating imports of the neutral nations from overseas sources, whereas not until the first World War was more than half over was a concerted effort made to interrupt supplies destined for trans-shipment to Germany. The bulk of the contraband which the British Navy has already towed into port was not consigned directly to Germany, but was billed for Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bergen, and other neutral ports. The British policy is that neutral imports will be limited to average requirements of recent years, except where actual domestic need can be definitely proved.

In the third place, Mr. Strauss continued, Germany in 1914-18 possessed the vital Lorraine iron fields, and the Saar and Ruhr coal basins were well behind the fighting lines. This war, however, finds Lorraine behind the Maginot line and likely to stay in French hands barring an enormous sacrifice of Germany's fighting forces. The significance of this shift in the position of the western front cannot be overestimated, for the Lorraine fields alone can produce more than half of Germany's annual iron ore requirements.

Saar and Ruhr Vulnerable

The Saar and Ruhr areas together produce about 40 per cent of Germany's production of coal, and a large part of her steel industry is also located there. Allied guns were never within range of these vital nerve centers of the German economy during the World War. If newspaper dispatches are to be believed, the French artillery already has forced the industrial wheels of the Saar to stop turning, he declared.

The Ruhr is within easy flying distance of the Allied front. Coal is vital in every nation's industrial economy, but the extent of Germany's dependence on coal is far above average because it happens to be one of the two important minerals of which the country has had a surplus.

If industry in both the Saar and Ruhr regions can be put out of commission, or even seriously crippled, the German economic position will be weakened considerably. It is unlikely that the coal fields taken by Germany from Poland could fully offset such a loss.

German capture of most of Belgium early in 1914 was still another factor which helped to strengthen the German raw material position. Belgium is an important producer of coal and iron ore and a leading smelter of copper, zinc, lead, and tin. The Germans fell heir to large stocks of all four of these metals when they marched into Belgium and, what was equally important, cut Great Britain off from its normal source of supply of zinc.

This time, however, Britain no longer depends on Belgium for zinc and Germany has not taken Belgium. The Belgians will not be caught unprepared, and the Allies are in a position to render assistance far more effectively than in 1914 or in the case of Poland in September.

Self-Sufficiency in Germany

Recognizing their own deficiencies in raw-material production and anxious to place the country on a basis of self-sufficiency, the present leaders of Germany have made determined efforts to develop substitute materials or to use lower grade resources. To date, this program can be labeled a failure, he asserted.

Despite larger domestic production, Germany's dependence on imports during the past five years has actually increased. The general stimulus to production resulting from the armaments program and the huge expenditures on public works has caused consumption of raw materials to rise at a far faster pace than production.

If the present war is to be fought on a major scale, Germany's aggregate consumption of raw materials cannot be materially reduced. The present low standard of living of the German civilian population, already on war rations, may possibly be further lowered, at the risk of a possible reduction in morale. But the army will need vastly greater quantities of many types of products in war than it did in peace.

Since no important savings can be made in the consumption of materials without impairing the efficiency of the fighting forces, Germany must either increase domestic production or continue to depend on the recent volume of imports.

Can Russia Help?

The Soviet Union has, like Germany, been engaged in a gigantic effort to increase production. Since the first Five-Year Plan was started in 1928, very substantial percentage gains have been recorded in non-agricultural lines. However, because of the shift to an industrial economy, Russian consumption of raw materials has increased as rapidly as production—and in some cases has outstripped it.

Russia is a net importer of such strategic minerals as copper, lead, tin, nickel, zinc, aluminum, molybdenum, tungsten, quicksilver and vanadium. Far from assisting Germany in meeting its deficiencies in these commodities, Russia will be a competitor in the available markets.

If in its own self-interest Russia has not been able to develop surplus production, it is doubtful if the prospect of aiding German domination of Western civilization will provide the needed incentive, Mr. Strauss believed.

Each hostile move that Germany may make in the Balkans hereafter will increase rather than decrease these deficiencies, he said.

For whereas these countries, as neutrals, can now import certain essentials for their own needs, once they come under German domination, the British and French fleets will intercept their supplies.

Re-elected

Nationwide

Paul S. Willis

Re-elected President of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America at the executive session of the Association's annual convention in New York. W. F. Mohan of the Scott Paper Co. was elected First Vice-President.

Administration Moves to Halt Oil, Gas Waste

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes asserted that national interests and defense requirements necessitated Federal legislation to prevent waste in oil and gas productions, especially since the states had failed to establish adequate safeguards.

He told the House Oil Committee that a bill he and President Roosevelt had recommended would extend the co-operation between state and Federal governments in production control regulation, but would not lead to a harmful usurpation of state authority by the Federal Government.

He added, however, that if there arose a dispute between a state agency and the Interior Department over what constituted waste, "the Federal authority would prevail."

Penalties for "Waste"

The measure, which Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress in July to consider, would define waste in oil and gas production. An operator's failure to comply with those standards would make him subject to severe penalties.

Representative Wolverton (R) of New Jersey, a committee member, remarked at one point that introduction of the legislation had led to renewed charges that Mr. Ickes was a "dictator."

"As in the past, the oil industry wants to run its own business in its own way, regardless of whether it affects the public interest," Mr. Ickes commented.

He added that if interests in conservation of oil and gas and elimination of attendant production waste made him a dictator "I'm perfectly willing to be called that."

Expressing the wish that he could say that states had done "a complete job of preventing waste," and that the Federal Government need not be concerned with that situation, Mr. Ickes told the committee:

"I regret that I cannot give you that assurance and that I must stress the need for legislation which will assure adequate protection against avoidable waste of the oil resources of our nation."

He recalled that some states had agreed, under the Interstate Oil Compact, to seek to prevent waste, but he noted that "no specific recommendation or action on its part to prevent such physical waste" has been forthcoming.

Criticizes Three States

The secretary interspersed his testimony with critical remarks directed at California, Illinois and Texas.

In view of the failure of California voters to approve state oil control legislation Tuesday, Mr. Ickes said that little could be expected from that state, which is the second largest oil state.

If prospective oil discoveries in Nebraska enter the picture, "a repetition of Illinois" may occur there.

Illinois, without a state law now, may be clamoring for such legislation generally if new flush pools are discovered in other states, he predicted.

"There is a good deal of politics mixed up in the oil business in Illinois," Mr. Ickes remarked.

"That doesn't always make for sanity," Wolverton commented.

"It hasn't in this instance," Ickes retorted.

His criticism of Texas arose during the questioning by Mr. Wolverton about the possibility that the Administration might be more interested in economic waste and prices than physical waste.

Mr. Ickes remarked that the action of Texas in shutting down its oil wells for two weeks last August after a major company started a short-lived price cut was bad procedure. Such action, he said, tended to confuse the issues and becloud the Interior Department's efforts to reduce actual waste.

N. E. Telephone Gains Over '38

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reports a seasonal loss of 4,061 telephones in October, as compared with a loss of 6,834 in October 1938. For 10 months of the current year, there was a gain of 31,930 telephones, as compared with a gain of 9,707 in 10 months of 1938.

Retail Sales 10 to 17 P. C. Above '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade, buoyed by a spurt of buying on election day, brought this week's volume to a new peak for the season, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

"The year-to-year improvement in trade," the agency said, "estimated between 10 to 17 per cent, was the largest recorded by any week this year.

"Favorable weather apparently played a decisive role in results, although merchants have pointed out recently that buying shows less sensitivity to weather changes than is usual at this period of the year.

"New England and the East, making comparisons with a period when temperatures were unseasonally high, scored increases, respectively, of 6 to 15 per cent and 12 to 22 per cent.

"The Middle West was ahead by 9 to 19 per cent, despite strike difficulties which continued to depress spending in some sections. The advance for the South was estimated at 6 to 14 per cent, for the Northwest at 5 to 11 per cent, and for the Pacific Coast at 5 to 12 per cent.

"Southwest trade, handicapped by slow buying in rural areas which were suffering form the worst drought in years, was well below last year in many sections, but up by approximately 2 to 6 per cent on the average.

"Retailers were cheered by the fact that broad sales increases over last year were obtained, for the most part, with less promotional effort. Customers continued to incline toward better grades of merchandise.

"This tendency, along with the institution of fewer markdowns, and a slight advance in the level of prices, was said to be accounting for a significantly higher average sales check.

"A rising sales trend for luxury goods, such as jewelry and furs, and for durable goods, such as electrical equipment and automobiles was also frequently mentioned as an outstanding development of favorable significance."

Commodity Prices Rise Fractionally In Week of Nov. 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced fractionally during the week ended Nov. 4, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, says the report, was due mostly to higher prices for textiles, housefurnishing goods and building materials. Six of the 10 major commodity group indexes advanced during the week. One remained unchanged, and three showed declines. Except for the 1.0 per cent decline for hides and leather products and the 0.6 per cent increase for miscellaneous commodities, the changes in all cases were less than one-half per cent. The general level now stands at 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average.

Higher average prices for farm products, scrap steel, raw silk, raw jute, and crude rubber contributed to the 0.3 per cent advance in raw material prices. The index for semimanufactured articles declined 1.2 per cent because of lower prices for leather, bar silver, china, wood, oil, turpentine, and woolen yarns. The index for finished products rose 0.1 per cent.

The group of "all commodities other than farm products" (non-agricultural) was unchanged and that for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" (industrial) rose 0.2 per cent during the week.

Commodity groups	Nov. 4 1939	Oct. 28 1939	Nov. 5 1938	P. C. Inc. from Aug. 26 to Nov. 4 1939
All commodities	79.3	79.2	77.3	6.0
Farm products	67.5	67.2	67.2	10.5
Hides and leather products	104.4	105.5	95.3	12.7
Textile products	75.6	75.2	65.9	12.2
Fuel and lighting materials	74.7	74.6	75.2	2.0
Metals and metal products	96.2	96.3	95.3	2.9
Building materials	93.1	93.0	90.0	3.8
Chem and drugs	77.7	77.9	76.3	4.7
Housefnshg goods	89.6	89.3	87.1	3.0
Miscellaneous	77.9	77.4	72.4	6.6
Raw materials	72.3	72.1	70.7	9.2
Semimftd articles	81.9	82.9	76.2	10.1
Finished products	82.6	82.5	81.0	4.2
All commodities other than farm products	81.9	81.9	79.5	5.3
All commodities other than farm prod and foods	84.4	84.2	81.2	5.0

Auto Production Above a Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's reports, Inc., estimated this week's output of automobiles and trucks at 86,200 units against 82,690 last week and 86,094 this week a year ago.

The survey said there was little likelihood of a further increase in production until operations are resumed at the Chrysler plants, currently idle because of a labor dispute.

Big Rise in U. S. Sugar Imports for 9 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported sugar delivered to American markets totalled 5,521,110 short tons, raw value, during the first nine months of this year, compared with 4,926,521 a year ago.

Sources of the sugar were: raw sugar by refiners, 5,584 short tons; refined sugar by refiners, 3,571,587; sugar by beet processors, 1,361,477; refined sugar by importers, 499,514, and refined sugar by domestic can mills, 82,948.

Uncle Sam to Give Mail Man the Job Of Moving Billions in Gold Bullion

Wide World-© Harris & Ewing

Top: Gold being shipped to Fort Knox, Ky., following (below) weighing at Philadelphia mint.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Inexperienced postmen need not apply, but the Treasury is getting ready to mail five or six billion dollars worth of gold.

As soon as Congress authorizes the postage—about $1,000,000—the Treasury wants to shift part of its huge gold hoards from New York and Philadelphia to the subterranean vaults built for the purpose at Fort Knox, Ky.

Fort Knox already contains $5,523,000,000 worth of the metal, but none has been added for a couple of years, while the Treasury stocks outside of Fort Knox have grown to exceed $11,600,000,000. Shifting some of the gold would relieve congestion in outside vaults and at the same time increase its safety.

Getting the metal to Fort Knox, officials explained, wouldn't be much different than mailing a wristwatch to your sweetheart for Christmas. No one is quite sure how the postoffice would pay the insurance if the whole $5,000,000,000 got lost, but the Treasury sends gold by registered mail just the same.

The extra postage compensates the postoffice for guarding the gold with hundreds of inspectors and soldiers.

There was an outside chance that some of the gold piled up in New York and Philadelphia might be shipped abroad, the way it came in, but the war postponed indefinitely the day when foreigners will want to reclaim the wealth they sent here for safekeeping. About $3,000,000,000 in gold was sent here in the last 12 months.

At Fort Knox, safekeeping is almost a cinch. The depository is in the middle of an army post. Its vaults are about 60 feet under ground, protected from would-be tunnelers by 10 feet of reinforced concrete. The building is guaranteed bombproof, and anyone getting inside would still have to budge a 20-ton door to get into the vaults.

Higher Farm Prices Seen Raising Mail Order House Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As advancing farm prices have strengthened buying power in the country's agricultural areas, increased sales and earnings for the large mail order houses are forecast in Poor's Stock Reports.

Montgomery Ward's sales in the eight months through September, 1939, ran more than 15 per cent above the volume in the corresponding 1938 period. Expanding volume should offset any contraction in profit margins, and earnings should remain at high levels.

"Reflecting outstanding operating developments, the common stock has given a better-than-average market performance in recent years," continues the report. "Although an irregular dividend payer, the equity usually sells at a reasonable price in relation to earnings. Moderate leverage is provided by the 202,000 shares of $7 cumulative Class 'A.'

"Market prospects for the common stock continue favorable. This organization is firmly entrenched both in mail order and retail store fields. Continued growth is promised by sound merchandising policies, aggressive sales promotion, and good control of expenses.

"Dividends on the Class 'A' stock were passed in 1932. Payments were resumed in 1934 and arrears were cleared in 1935. Common dividends were passed in 1931 and were not resumed until April, 1936. For this year to date, disbursements have totaled $1.25 a share. Earnings for this fiscal year should approximate $4.50 a share. A year-end extra dividend is expected."

Hosiery Shipments Gain 3.1 P. C. Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shipments of all types of hosiery during the month of September amounted to 12,820,250 dozen pairs, as compared with 12,440,008 dozen pairs for the same month a year ago, representing an increase of 3.1 per cent, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Women's full-fashioned hosiery shipments increased from 29,652,145 dozen pairs for the first nine months of 1938 to 30,818,661 dozen pairs for the first nine months of 1939, representing an increase of 3.9 per cent. Shipments of seamless hosiery during this same period increased from 63,950,849 dozen pairs to 69,950,971 dozen pairs, an increase of 9.4 per cent.

Total shipments of hosiery for the first nine months of 1939 constitute an all-time high.

U. S. Gold Imports Drop to $69,740,356 In Month of October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that gold imports in October declined to $69,740,356, compared with $326,088,889 in September.

The decline apparently was due to the difficulties of war shipments and the restrictions placed on capital movements by most European governments.

Also during the month, the department said, gold held under earmark by foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve banks in this country declined $79,516,467 to $1,176,458,000. The gold taken out of earmark, as well as the gold shipped into the country, presumably was sold to the United States Treasury.

The month's imports included $6,362,506 from Italy, $2,990,321 from the Netherlands, $2,236,780 from Norway, $10,181,856 from England, $9,953,880 from Canada, $1,794,387 from Mexico, $2,702,668 from India, $4,086,759 from Hong Kong and $12,496,825 from Japan.

October silver imports totaled $7,267,719, about the usual amount, and included $688,867 from Canada, $2,607,223 from Mexico and $2,404,231 from Hong Kong.

Export totals for the month were $14,855 of gold and $1,772,885 of silver.

See More Corn Eligible For Gov't Loans This Year

CHICAGO (AP)—Agricultural experts of the University of Illinois said a much larger proportion of the 1939 corn crop will be eligible for Government loans than was the case a year ago. As a result more corn is likely to be sealed and fewer farmers will market new corn at prices below the returns which can be had from Government loans.

Present indications are that the loan rate may be about 61 cents per bushel compared with 57 cents last year, they said.

"There are about 300,000,000 bushels of old corn not under Government control. Most of this is probably in the hands of those who expect to feed it during the coming year and to replace it by new crop corn under Government loan. If such is the case, there may be only very small quantities of corn available in market channels at less than the loan value."

These experts expressed belief corn prices from now until May are likely to average somewhat higher than in the corresponding period of last year when No. 3 yellow averaged 49 cents at Chicago.

Corn Crop Estimate Up; 1940 Cut Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—An official estimate that the United States corn crop would total 2,591,000,000 bushels made it virtually certain, Federal farm officials said, that growers in the Mid-Western corn belt would be asked to reduce next year's plantings about 10 per cent.

The corn estimate, made by the Agriculture Department's Crop Reporting Board on the basis of conditions on November 1, was 48,825,000 bushels larger than its forecast of a month ago. A crop of this size is 2 per cent larger than the 1938 production of 2,542,238,000 bushels and 12 per cent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,309,674,000 bushels.

Already Big Surplus

There already is a surplus of 561,000,000 bushels from previous years.

Officials said that to avoid accumulating additional surpluses, a smaller crop next year would be necessary. Excessive supplies, they said, unduly depress prices. The corn planting goal probably will be announced next week. Farmers cooperating by reducing their seedings will be eligible for benefit payments and loans on their surpluses.

The planting program may be accompanied by a loan program under which growers could store unneeded supplies of this year's corn for possible higher prices in the future. The loan rate is expected to be between 57 and 61 cents a bushel.

The crop board said that the total acreage of all crops harvested this year was between 3 and 4 per cent less than the total last year and lower than in any recent season except the drought years, 1934 and 1936. Playing a part in this reduced acreage, officials said, were new deal programs restricting production of such crops as cotton, wheat, rice, corn, peanuts and potatoes.

However, heavy reserves from previous years, coupled with high per acre yields this season, have filled the nation's warehouses, elevators and cribs with ample supplies of most crops. Yields per acre now seem likely, the board said, to average slightly higher than last year and substantially higher than in any other recent year.

Yields Vary Widely

Crop yields per acre were unusually high in the Central and Eastern corn belts, but were seriously reduced by drought from Southern North Dakota and Eastern Wyoming southward through Central Texas. Another area of low yields extended from the Gulf of Mexico into Alabama and Northeastern Mississippi.

The Board said farmers produced only two bumper crops this year—tobacco and soybeans. The tobacco crop estimate of 1,659,409,000 pounds was about 1 per cent above the record production in 1930. The soybean crop was estimated at 79,689,000 bushels compared with 57,665,000 last year and a 10-year average of 21,833,000.

The commercial apple crop was estimated at 100,530,000 bushels compared with 82,395,000 last year and a 10-year average of 96,469,000 bushels.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $5,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $467,000,000.

The week ended November 8 and the total represented a decrease of $5,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $574,000,000.

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Corporation Earnings

Third Quarter†

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co	$150,423	$97,057	$.36	$.23
Briggs Mfg Co	30,475	*694,078	.01	...
Certain-Teed Products Corp	346,600	195,729	.38	.14
Coca Cola Co	9,775,412	8,584,793	2.33	2.04
Coca Cola International Corp	1,115,665	1,127,668	5.09	5.07
Eastern Air Lines	93,424	*10,175	.22	...
Evans Products Co	156,563	*166,972	.04	...
General Am Transportation Corp	758,565	735,228	.73	.72
Mack Trucks Inc	83,434	*282,837	.14	...
Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp	6,413	*41,145	.02	...
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co	779,555	576,734	1.20	.88
National Cash Register Co	116,272	224,527	.07	.14
National Container Corp	71,798	47,021	.22	.14
National Steel Co	2,903,881	1,813,997	1.32	.84
National Supply Co	347,923	*331,245	¶1.20	...
Natomas Co	338,343	257,338	$.34	.26
Niagara Hudson Power Corp	1,078,771	1,252,389	.05	.07
Pacific Tin Corp	125,000	31,000	.60	.15
Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co	*4,937	*43,688	...	...
R C A	1,894,224	1,616,449	.08	.06
Scott Paper Co	529,705	376,404	.77	.63
Seaboard Oil Co	384,157	466,422	.31	.37
Sharpe & Dohme, Inc	314,697	285,927	.15	.11
Square D Co	257,820	92,194	.75	.27
Sterling Products, Inc	1,790,045	2,028,985	1.04	1.19
Timken Roller Bearing Co	1,486,564	217,097	.61	.09
U S Freight Co	*238,483	168,824	.80	.36
Union Oil Co of California	$1,898,569	1,450,000	.41	.31
Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp	199,676	25,447	.39	.05
Walworth Co	104,304	*224,601	.07	...
Webster Eisenlohr	22,173	*22,817	.03	...
Wood (Gar) Industries	*10,263	3,921	...	.04
Young (L A) Spring & Wire Corp	*229,290	*410,691	...	...

*Deficit. †For three months ended Sept. 30. ‡On outstanding shares. ¶On prior preferred shares. §Estimated.

National Professional Football League Averages Well Above Last Year's Highs

Chicago Bears Recovered Ground Gaining Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The Chicago Bears recovered their ground gaining leadership and boosted their scoring total to 200 points as whirlwind offensive tactics continued to keep National Football League averages well in advance of last year's record-breaking highs, according to team statistics for the eighth week of play announced yesterday.

For the fourth time this season a team record was broken or shattered when Detroit players kicked four field goals Sunday to shatter the mark of three by one team by New York, Brooklyn and Detroit six times in the past.

Bears Go 2,650 Yards

The Bears have gained 2,650 yards in addition to scoring 200 points. Washington, last week's ground gaining leader, dropped back to second place with 2,303 yards, and Green Bay remained in third place with 2,157 yards. The Bears became the first team to tally 200 points and in so doing exceeded their total of 194 points for the entire 1938 season. Green Bay is second in scoring with 163 points and Washington third with 134 in seven games compared with Cleveland's 140 in eight games.

Cleveland's scoring also exceeds its 1938 total as the entire league pace of 29 points a game remains three points above last year's record. League ground gaining is slightly ahead and forward passing continues to be 1 per cent better than the mark made a year ago. Cleveland has completed the most passes—77 out of 167—while Washington's 54 per cent efficiency compiled with 59 completions in 108 tosses is the best.

There have been 33 field goals kicked in 36 games to date. Brooklyn and New York lead the league with seven each. New York and Philadelphia are already ahead of their 1938 field goal output while Brooklyn, the Bears and the Cardinals have equaled last year's totals. Team statistics, eighth week of play:

Team—Games	Y.G.	O.Y.G.	F.P.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp.Pts.
Western Division						
Detroit (7)	1,959	1,366	127	52	115	75
Green Bay (7)	2,157	1,784	157	64	163	124
Chicago Bears (8)	2,650	1,874	154	58	200	123
Cleveland (8)	1,883	2,047	167	77	140	141
Chicago Cardinals (8)	1,455	2,103	158	55	63	161
Eastern Division						
Washington (7)	2,303	1,468	108	59	134	71
New York (7)	1,408	1,650	107	49	91	57
Brooklyn (7)	1,435	1,901	98	47	84	108
Philadelphia (6)	921	1,288	113	42	33	77
Pittsburgh (7)	1,420	2,101	136	44	56	147

Teams in order of league standings. Brooklyn-Pittsburgh game played Monday night not included. Washington and New York tied in Eastern Division.
Y.G.—Yards Gained. O.Y.G.—Opponents' Yards Gained. F.P.—Forward Passes. P.C.—Forward Passes Completed. Pts—Points. Opp. Pts.—Opponents' Points.

Tomorrow's Games

Chicago Bears at Detroit
Washington at Brooklyn
Chicago Cardinals at New York
Green Bay at Philadelphia

Pro Football Shorts

DETROIT — Few in National Football League history were so dramatically catapulted into fame as was Phil Martinovich, Detroit Lions' left-footed kicking "find." Against the champion New York Giants Martinovich registered three field goals to equal the league record held by Harry Newman and Ward Cuff, New York Giants, and Ralph Kercheval, Brooklyn Dodgers.

Two weeks before his memorable booting achievement here Martinovich, 220-pound blocking back, was just another player with the Cincinnati Bengals. He was entirely unnoticed by the National League's talent scouts. All except Gus Henderson, Lions' astute coach.

Henderson was searching for a top-flight kicker to reinforce his Lions for the coming of the Giants. He remembered that the unsung Martinovich at the College of the Pacific had missed only one point after touchdown in three years. That last season the burly back totaled 57 points for the Bengals via the kicking route. For only $1,000, Henderson procured Martinovich's contract from Cincinnati. And Phil quickly made good with his field goals that brought about the downfall of the Giants.

* * *

NEW YORK—Players released or traded by Coach Potsy Clark of Brooklyn usually become standouts with their new teams. Boyd Brumbaugh, Joe Maniaci, Gust Zarnas are some of Clark's former charges now making good with National Football League teams.

* * *

CLEVELAND — Earl (Dutch) Clark, Cleveland Ram coach and former National Football League All-Time All-League quarterback, doesn't hesitate to take drastic measures to correct his field generals. Against one rival, ball in midfield, fourth down, eight to go, the Rams lined up for a running play. Clark sprinted on the gridiron to correct the strategy. The Rams took a five-yard penalty, but the quarterback also learned to punt in that situation.

* * *

DAYTON—A National Football League survey just completed shows that the biggest percentage of the pay-for-play gridmen have ambitions to become coaches when their playing careers are at an end.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

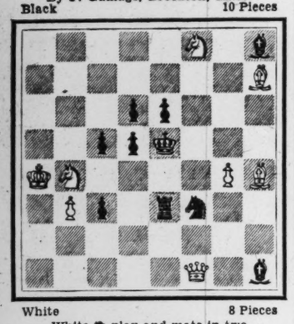
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 11, 1939

Problem No. 2191

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 10 Pieces



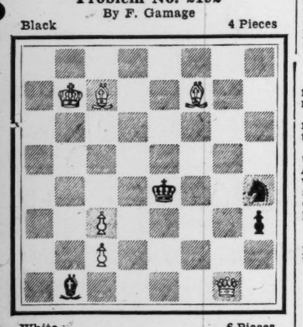
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Limburgsch Dagblad, 1939.)

Problem No. 2192

By F. Gamage

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Third prize, Manchester Weekly Times, 1904.)

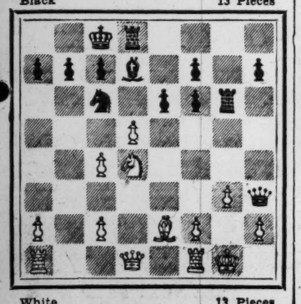
Solutions to Problems

No. 2189. Kt-K2
No. 2190. 1. Kt-B5 KxR
1. ——— P-Q3
2. Kt-K7ch
1. ——— K-K4
2. Q-R8ch
1. ——— either PxR
2. Q-R4

End-Game No. 484. Black wins: 1 ... P-KR4; 2 PxKt, P-R5; 3 Q-K2, QxRPch; 4 KxQ, PxPch; 5 K-Kt, R-R8 mate. 3 P-B3, PxP; 4 Q-K2, PxPch; 5 K-R, Kt-R4 would be better for White, but Black would win in time anyhow.

End-Game No. 485

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win.

(Nimzowitsch-Fluss; Zurich, 1906. Black's combination turns out to be White's combination.)

Hesse and Steckel Share First Honors

The first championship tournament of the new Pennsylvania State Chess Federation was held over Labor Day, at the Yorktowne Hotel, York. In the preliminaries, Steckel, Hesse, Towsen, and Wilkinson each led his respective section. In the play-off, Hesse and Steckel each scored 2-1. Each is a former Central Pennsylvania champion. John Rehr, of Reading, won the Consolation event, and W. S. Hart, Jr., newly elected president of the federation, won the Class A tournament.

Commercial Chess League

One of the old-faithfuls of the New York chess world is the annual team tournament of the Commercial Chess League. This year 12 teams, representing different commercial groups or organizations are competing. These are Bell Telephone Laboratories, Chase National Bank, Real Estate Board, Consolidated Edison, New York Times (teams A and B), Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York Journal-American, Central Hanover Bank, Brooklyn Edison Co., American T. & T., and New York Telephone.

Kashdan May Play in Havana

I. Kashdan, New York expert, has been invited to play in a winter tournament in Havana. International tournaments will probably be very scarce throughout the war. The annual Hastings tournament, held during the Christmas holidays, will undoubtedly be omitted this year.

Marshall Chess Club Activities

The Marshall Chess Club, New York, is now conducting preliminaries for the annual championship event. In addition, there is a weekly rapid transit tournament, and intra-club matches from time to time.

Some of the players in the international team tournament remained in Buenos Aires after the conclusion. Among those were the Polish players. A tournament was arranged. In the game below, the Polish expert outwits one of the Hungarian experts, who slipped on his 17th move.

Sicilian Defense

Benko White	Frydman Black	Benko White	Frydman Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 B-Q3	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 Q-K2	B-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 P-B4	P-Q4
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	17 K-R(a)	PxKP
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	18 BxKP	KtxB
6 B-K2	P-K3	19 KtxKt	RxP
7 B-K3	B-K2	20 Q-R5	Q-B3
8 Castles	P-QR3	21 QxKP	P-B3
9 P-QR4	B-Q2	22 Q-Kt8ch	K-B2
10 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QR4	23 QxR	QxKt
11 Kt-Q2	R-QB	24 R-B2	R-B
12 P-QKt4	RxKt	Resigns.	
13 PxKt	Q-B		

(a) 17 PxKP is better, but White's broken P array would be a bad handicap to neutralize.

This game, from the preliminaries of the Buenos Aires team tournament, shows how the English expert fell before the more experienced hands of Tartakower, who played for Poland, but has lived in Paris for many years.

Alekhine's Defense

Alex'nd'r White	Tartak'w'r Black	Alex'nd'r White	Tartak'w'r Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt(K)-B2	Kt-K5
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	20 Q-Q3	P-QR4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	21 P-QR3	P-K
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	22 KtxKt	PxKt
5 PxP	BPxP	23 B-Q4	PxP
6 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	24 PxP	RxR
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	25 RxR	Q-R5
8 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	26 P-Kt3	Q-R4
9 B-K2	Kt-B3	27 BxB	KxB
10 P-QKt3	Castles	28 Kt-Q4	Kt-B3
11 Castles	P-KR3	29 Q-Q2	R-K5
12 Q-Q1	K-R2	30 R-K	Kt-Kt5
13 Kt-K	BxB	31 RxR	PxR
14 KtxB	P-K4	32 KtxP	KtxP
15 P-B4	PxQP	33 QxKt	Q-Q8ch
16 KtxP	P-Q4	34 K-Kt2	P-K6
17 P-QB5	Kt-Q2	35 Kt-K5	P-K7
18 P-QKt4	Kt-B3	Resigns	

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Sam Snead, playing over his home course, shot 69-68 on final two rounds to win White Sulphur Springs open with 72-hole total of 273.

Hard-Hitting Hoosier —By Pap'

Capt. JIM LOGAN -
- INDIANA'S RIGHT GUARD IS RATED ONE OF THE BEST LINEMEN IN THE MIDWEST !!
JUST FOLLOW ME
BIG AND FAST, HE DROPS OUT OF THE LINE TO LEAD THE INTERFERENCE
PAP'

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Up to the point where Indiana ran into an Ohio State team rebounding from its stunning defeat at the hands of Cornell, the Hoosiers were having a fairly successful season.

After tying Nebraska, Coach "Bo" McMillin's team lost a close decision to Iowa in a free-scoring game and then bounded back to defeat Wisconsin for the first time since 1910. The Hoosiers beat Illinois 7-6 for their first victory at Champaign since 1899. That victory appears even more acceptable since the Illini upset Michigan and wrecked the Wolverines' pleasant dreams of football greatness.

The fact that "Bo" McMillin scouted the Buckeyes in the Cornell contest, the first time he had personally scouted an opponent since 1936, did not register with the Ohio State team. Still smarting from the stinging defeat by the Big Red team of Cornell, the Buckeyes showed the Hoosiers no mercy and overwhelmed them by a score of 24 to 0.

The Hoosiers have in Capt. Jim Logan one of the best linemen in the Big Ten. He has stood out in every contest this fall and is in line for "all" honors as a guard. His running mate, Gene White, is a capable performer, though hardly Logan's equal.

The Hoosiers have two able tackles in "Able Emil" Uremovich and Al Sabol. The ends, Eddie Rucinski, Russ Higginbotham and Arehie Harris, are up to standard. Harris in particular is a clever pass catcher. Dwight Gahm, the center, has been a tower of strength on the defense.

Indiana has a wealth of backfield material in Eddie Herbert, a blocking quarterback; Hal Hursh, a junior halfback who has developed into a sensational passer; Jolting Joe Tofil, a crashing fullback who was on the sidelines most of last season nursing injuries; Clee Maddox, one of the best blockers on the squad, and Bill Tipmore, a rugged 200-pounder who can do most any backfield chore.

The Hoosiers were rated the dark-horse of the current race for Big Ten honors until Ohio State upset their applecart. —Pap'

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Middlebury 19, Coast Guard 14.
American Int. 19, Lowell Textile 2.
Ithaca College 13, Brooklyn College 6.
Moravian 36, Hartwick 8.
New River 9, Salem 7.
Concord (W. Va.) State 14, Fairmont State 0.
Waynesburg 3, St. Vincent 0.
Bluefield (W. Va.) 34, Tusculum 7.
Princeton 150-pounds 13, Penn. 150's 0.

South

Virginia 7, Washington and Lee 0.
Miami (Fla.) 33, Drake 6.
Loyola (New Orleans) 20, S. W. Louisiana 18.
Presbyterian 20, Erskine 0.
Mississippi College 15, Mercer 0.
Appalachian 6, Lenoir-Rhyne 6.
Tennessee Tech 7, Youngstown 6.
Elon 7, Catwaba 0.
Roanoke 31, Apprentice School 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 18, So. Georgia C. 0.

Mid-West

St. Louis 39, Wyoming 6.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 25, No. Dakota 7.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 19, Kirksville Teachers 13.
De Sales (Toledo) 26, Grand Rapids 0.
Michigan Normal 16, Alma 6.
Kalamazoo 47, Adrian 0.
Evansville 2, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Monmouth 14, Cornell (Iowa) 6.
St. Ambrose 27, Simpson 7.
Parsons 19, Dubuque 6.
Western Union 33, Sioux Falls 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 19, Central (Mo.) 6.
Upper Iowa 41, Wartburg 13.
Loras 13, Luther (Iowa) 0.
Eastern (Ill.) T. 12, Southern (Ill.) T. 7.
Winona (Minn. T. 13, Moorhead T. 7.
Missouri Valley 19, Tarkio 0.
Missouri Mines 12, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 6.
Ottawa 21, College of Emporia 6.
Augustana (S. D.) 39, Mankato (Minn.) T. 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 16, York 6.
Hastings 7, Midland 7.
Wayne (Neb.) Normal 7, Kearney T. 0.
Rockhurst 33, Chillicothe Business 0.

Southwest

St. Edward's 7, Howard Payne 0.
Sam Houston T. 29, Texas Wesleyan 0.
New Mexico 9, New Mexico A. and M. 6.
Southeastern Okla. T. 21, Northwestern Okla. T. 6.
Arkansas State T. 2, Ouachita 0.
Henderson 7, Hendrix 7.

Far West

San Jose State 52, Redlands 6.
Linfield 28, College of Puget Sound 19.
College of the Pacific 21, California Aggies 12.
Pacific University 0, Willamette 0.

Desales' Record

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 11 (AP)—Desales College, 216-student Toledo school, today boasted an unbeaten, untied record for its first season of football.

The Sailors scored 123 points in winning their six games and gave up only one touchdown. They defeated Grand Rapids (Mich.) College yesterday, 26 to 0, in their final game.

Earlier the Ohioans defeated St. Mary's (Mich.) 44 to 6, Lawrence Tech (Mich.) 26 to 0, Assumption (Ont.) 14 to 0, Evansville (Ind.) 7 to 0, and Ferris (Mich.) 6 to 0.

Tulane's Green Wave Rolls Against Columbia Nov. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Headed by one of the greatest backs in Southern football history, Tulane's famous "Green Wave" will roll into Columbia's Baker Field next Saturday afternoon (Nov. 18) for the biggest North-South battle ever staged on the Harlem's left bank.

The aforementioned back is Bobby Kellogg, a little number weighing 160 pounds and described simply as the "famous little redhead whose hip movements are more intricate than a 17th century Swiss watch." The Columbia "iron man" line that went 60 minutes against some fair backs at Cornell on Nov. 4, will conduct an afternoon of research in an attempt to discover what makes this 17th century Swiss watch tick.

Took Fordham

Tulane is the team which, a few weeks back, held Fordham to three first downs and a net yardage of 74 pards running as the Green Wave was winning, 7 to 6 over the New Yorkers. In four games against Clemson, Auburn, Fordham and North Carolina, Tulane's line held enemy runners to a total of 174 yards in net gains while the Green Wave was rolling for a total 1,086.

In reserve strength, in versatility of backs, in power and brilliance, Tulane, unbeaten as it went into the Nov. 11 game with Alabama at New Orleans, ranked as the most formidable force in Southern football with the single exception of Tennessee.

Job Faces Little

That is the little job which confronts the hard-bitten Light Blue line over which Lou Little has worked since the season began and which, after five games of close to 60-minute football for the regulars, ranks as one of the most gallant Columbia lines in history.

The crowd at Baker Field is expected to be the year's biggest, with New York's southerners rallying to the support of Tulane in their only northern contest of the campaign, and with plenty of other New Yorkers anxious to see the team which was described after Fordham's retreat as the greatest thing in the South since Robert E. Lee introduced his double wing formation in 1863. Of course, Capt. Paul Kreuger, quarterback, comes from Gary, Ind., home of Michigan's Tom Harmon, and Coach Red Dawson hails from River Falls, Wis. But it is a team predominantly southern and representative of the current best in southern football.

Average 200 Pounds

Two combinations of linemen, modestly described as "Tulane's two all-Southern lines," average a little more than 200 pounds in weight. Ralph Wenzel, 212-pound end, is declared to be the best end in Tulane history. All in all, it is an ensemble to interest, even though not to dismay, a Columbia line and a pair of sophomore backers-up who last Saturday against Cornell turned in one of the finest defensive days any Columbia eleven has had against a highly touted opponent.

But Bobby Kellogg seems to be the top-billed Tulane performer and worth it. He hails from Wynne, Ark. In two seasons to date, he has carried the ball 118 times for total yardage of 619 yards, an average of 5.2 yards a play. He scored the touchdown and kicked the goal against Fordham. His touchdown beat Clemson. Harry Mehre of Mississippi called him the "best Tulane halfback I've ever seen." Jimmy Crowley of Fordham declared after the Fordham defeat that "the only difference I can see between the two Tulane teams is Kellogg.

The Columbia players, however, will go to classes as usual during the coming week, will practice about as usual and positively will show up for the game at 2 p. m. Saturday.

Boston May Have Pro Grid Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — George Preston Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins, who moved his club out of Boston a few years ago because of lack of patronage, said yesterday that Boston likely will return to the National Football League next fall.

Marshall, here to see his team play the Brooklyn Dodgers, said membership in the league probably will be increased from 10 to 12 clubs for the 1940 season.

"Application for membership definitely will be made by Boston interests headed by Charlie Wynert at the league meeting next April," said Marshall. "The additional Western club probably will be chosen from Cincinnati, St. Louis and Los Angeles with the odds favoring the California city."

A two-thirds vote of the league is required to make any change in the number of franchises.

Andover Plan Dropped

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 11 (AP)—Phillips Andover Avademy students who planned to wear raiment of 30 years ago at a football game today between their team and Phillips Exeter Academy of Exeter, N. H., dropped the idea last night—under compulsion.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster, suggesting that he didn't think much of the idea, forbade the students to wear anything but their ordinary garb.

Students had emptied Andover and Lawrence haberdasheries and even gone to Boston to obtain ancient derbies, flaming Ascot ties, straw hats with multi-colored bands and other apparel their fathers might have worn.

Hockey Result

International-American League
Indianapolis 5, Syracuse 1.

Frick in Favor Of Six-Day Plan

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, indorsed the suggestion of Sam Breadon to put baseball on a six-day week basis.

Breadon, president of the St. Louis Cards, proposed that the major league play double-headers on Sunday and have Mondays as an open date.

"I'm for it," Frick said. "I'd rather have the twin bills placed in the regular schedule than let the teams call off a game at the last minute to make a synthetic double-header."

Frick came here to attend a showing of the new National League baseball movie "Play Ball, America."

May Boost Bowl Prices

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Pacific Coast Conference Rose Bowl Committee will discuss Nov. 11 the possibility of boosting ticket prices for Pasadena's famed game Jan. 1.

A clamor of protest began to arise over reports the ticket scale would be placed at a flat $4.40, except for box seats. In past years, seats between the goal posts sold for $4.40, and seats behind the goal posts at $3.30, with box seats $5.50.

Bruins Play In Detroit; Hub Tuesday

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Canadiens	2	0	0	4	10	2
Toronto	1	0	0	2	5	0
Chicago	1	1	0	2	5	10
Rangers	0	0	1	1	1	1
Detroit	0	1	1	1	3	4
Boston Bruins	0	1	0	0	0	5
Americans	0	1	0	0	0	2

Coming Games

Tonight—N. Y. Rangers at Toronto.
Tomorrow—Boston Bruins at Detroit; N. Y. Americans at Chicago; Toronto at N. Y. Rangers.

Games Next Week

Tuesday—Chicago at Boston Bruins; Detroit at N. Y. Americans.
Thursday—Boston Bruins at Canadiens; Chicago at N. Y. Rangers.
Saturday—Detroit at Toronto; Rangers at N. Y. Americans.
Sunday—Boston Bruins at Chicago; Toronto at Detroit; Canadiens at Rangers.

The Boston Bruins will arrive in Detroit late today, all through with exhibition games, and ready to play their second League game of the season against the Detroit Red Wings. Bruins hustle out of Detroit tomorrow night, headed for Boston and their opening at the Garden Tuesday against the Chicago Black Hawks.

The National League season now 10 days old, has so far seen only scattered games, but the campaign is on full steam tomorrow night. In addition to the Bruins-Detroit game, Toronto Leafs will be opening the New York Rangers home season and Americans will be playing at Chicago. The Rangers-Leafs game is second ofa home-and-home series, as the teams play in Toronto tonight. It will be the first iron man scheduling of the season.

Bruins go in to Detroit in fine fettle. Their defenses have not been tested in the exhibition games against amateur teams in Kitchener, Stratford, Niagara Falls and Owen Sound, but the forward lines have had plenty of opportunity to perfect their combination game and get scoring. Art Ross has been especially pleased with the play and scoring of Herb Cain, the new left winger from Canadiens who has put added punch into Bruins third line.

The game in Detroit will renew the rivalry between Bruins and their former All-Star goaler Tiny Thompson who was traded to the Wings last fall, and replaced in the Boston net by Frank Brimsek who played sensationally to win the Vezina trophy and All-Star rating. Bruins always find Tiny hard to beat.

Crawford in Mishap

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Nov. 11 (AP)—Injury to Jack Crawford, star Boston Bruins defenseman, came in the final game of Boston's exhibition tour of Western Ontario last night.

Crawford was assisted off the ice by three other players after he crashed into the end of the rink in a solo rush.

The Bruins scored 10 goals against two Owen Sound teams in two periods and then split up into two teams for the third period, which furnished another scoring melee.

Bucky's Hopes For 1940 Season

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—A 30-game winner—that's what Bucky Walters hopes to be next year.

The converted third baseman, whose feat of winning 27 games on the pitching mound for the pennant-winning Cincinnati Reds, won him the National League "most valuable player" award, spoke today of his hopes for 1940.

"I'm going to try and win them all," declared the 29-year-old right hander, who makes his home in Philadelphia during the off season.

"I'm pitching the same way with the Reds that I did with the Phillies," Bucky continued modestly. "I've got a better team behind me, that's all.

"Of course I pitch to the batter's weakness. I try to get the ball where they hit it softest. I don't try for a strikeout except maybe when I'm in a jam."

As for the World Series, Bucky just laughs.

"I still think Joe Di Maggio must have cut across from first to third," he says of that incident in the fourth and last game when Di Maggio scored all the way from first while Ernie Lombardi, Reds' catcher, lay prone on the ground with the ball only a few feet away.

Bucky is taking things easy now, but plans to play handball a lot after the first of the year.

And, oh yes, he used his loser's share of slightly more than $4,000 from the World Series to finish paying for his Philadelphia home.

One-Man Parade

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Bobby Cifers, Kingsport High's great triple-threat halfback, put on a one-man touchdown parade last night as his team smothered Elizabethton, 1938 State champions, 54 to 7.

Held scoreless in the first half, Bobby came back with a dazzling display of running in the third period, reeling off touchdown jaunts of 45, 30, 32, 94 and 52 yards before he was yanked from the game. He also kicked five extra points from placement. Last night's 35 points boosted his total for the season to 107. Last year he amassed 235 in 12 games.

Five Years Ago

The Christian Science Monitor

French riders won military championship as climax of National Horse Show; United States second and Canada third.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

'Pity the Poor Ball Player!'

Every baseball man with a sense of humor must have laughed long and loud when he read Sam Breadon's proposal that the major leagues adopt a six-day playing week in 1940, leaving Monday open to manufacture Sunday double-headers. Not that the idea is bad. It has a better-than-fair chance of being accepted when the leagues convene at Cincinnati next month. But one of the reasons the Cardinal executive voiced in favor of the scheme has a humorous touch. Among other things Mr. Breadon suggested that the fellow moguls "consider the poor ball player" before turning down the proposal because, he pointed out, "a player practically goes seven months without a day off unless it rains. . . . And I think he is entitled to that day every week. . . . It would give him a chance to spend more time with his family."

The Cardinals, of all clubs, showing concern for the "poor ball player"! It's about as sad as the financial situation at Yankee Stadium. If the St. Louis club has gone out of its way many times in the past to make life more pleasant for the ball player, it hasn't been apparent from this corner of the diamond market.

Cardinal players more than any others are heard to moan because they are railroaded to out-of-the-way towns on open dates for exhibitions arranged by the front office. Two or three years ago when the old Gashouse Gang was riding high in the National League, throwing enough fight and pressure into any single afternoon to win half a dozen games, the club refused to give the men a July or August open date on the road, and at a time when the outcome of the pennant race could have been fumbled away in one inning. The players, then managed by Frankie Frisch, seemed stale and badly in need of a few extra hours away from sun-baked diamonds, but the front office said "No."

As the Gashouse Gang went on to win the flag in a colorful climax drive led by the Dean brothers, perhaps another day off here or there along the road might not have made the slightest difference. But the players themselves thought it would, and the fact that they felt that way was a handicap in itself. Also, although the club was benefitting financially from these exhibitions in the smaller towns when a blank space appeared on the regular National League schedule, the stars who actually drew the crowds received no extra cash for risking injury in cow pastures and on rock-infested lots that were about as level as a dirt road in the spring.

Perhaps Mr. Breadon is as sincere about the proposition as it is possible for any baseball magnate to be, But he might have trouble convincing a few people we can think of.

* * *

Wise baseball heads have kept their beloved sport in print constantly since the final play of the World Series, a situation which has not always existed in the past. More than ever before it seems, big league officials are determined to keep the national pastime alive through Fall frosts and Winter snows. Which, of course, is a sound and profitable idea if they can get away with it.

Though forward passes and blocked kicks are making this a season of upsets in gridiron circles, sports-thinking people have found time to discuss MacPhail's playoff proposal, the managerial puzzle at Wrigley Field, prospects of a Greenberg departure from Detroit, the rapid minor league rise of young Dominic Di Maggio and possible trades during the approaching Winter meetings at Cincinnati.

Credit for this flourishing baseball comment belongs, in a large measure, to Larry "Barnum" MacPhail, the man who is putting Brooklyn back on the map. By airing his plan to a roaming reporter, he started a flow of comment out of every big league city and many prominent minor league strongholds as well. Even if he doesn't get to first base when rival moguls convene at the Netherland-Plaza early next month, Larry has at least stimulated fresh fuel for the Hot Stove League, a very necessary branch of the supporting organization presided over by Mr. John Q. Phan.

Rutgers' Stars

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 11 (AP)—Vinnie Utz, sophomore fullback on the undefeated Rutgers University football team, has been going places this season, but headline glory has gone to others.

Utz, sophomore who comes from Bridgeport, Conn., has rolled up 458 yards by rushing, more yardage than any other player on the team, yet he hasn't reached pay dirt once.

Bill Tranavitch leads the team in scoring with 30 points and Art Gottlieb has tallied 24.

Shannon to Indians

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Acquisition of "Chuck" Shannon, a defense man, from the New York Americans of the National Hockey League, has been announced by Eddie Shore, owner-manager of the Springfield International-American League Indians.

Shannon, sent here by Manager "Red" Dutton, of the Amerks, for the balance of the season, is due Nov. 10 and is expected to face New Haven in a league game Nov. 11.

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New Zealand Socialists Fortify Wartime Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The activity of the Socialist Government here in extending its already wide powers since the declaration of war on Germany suggests that the socialization drive now under way may transform the State before the conflict is over.

Soon after New Zealand moved to place itself beside Britain in the conflict with Germany, it was made clear that the Government did not intend to retreat from any of the positions which it had established on the social front. First came a clear warning to employers not to attempt to profit by the crisis by reducing wages. This, a Government spokesman declared, would not be tolerated by the Administration.

Next, came the revelation that the 40-hour week would be retained. The Government has always contended that the country could afford the shorter working week, which is not universal but is granted only to those industries which the industrial courts think able to bear it. When the Government launched its drive for more production last year it was within the framework of the existing industrial setup, and the Government thinks there is no necessity to modify its stand in wartime. At the same time, however, Labor Minister Patrick J. Webb has got a law passed forbidding strikes and lockouts.

Another sign was that Public Works Minister Robert A. Semple, in charge of the construction of the new military camps at which the expeditionary force of this country will be trained, had planned the building of the camps so as to make minimum interference with the Government's homes for workers scheme. The scheme is still driving ahead, the Minister said. In the State Housing Department, after the war began, there was a feeling that the houses being planned would never be erected, but that speedily passed as the Government's policy was realized.

Some Works Slowed Up

Actually, some regional works have had to be slowed down to transfer more artisans to the work of rushing through the country's biggest camp at Papakura, Auckland.

Along with these warning signals that there was to be no retreat from the Government's policy have gone measures vastly extending its powers. The first batch of war regulations approved by Parliament gave the Socialists virtually a free hand in the conduct of the war. They may acquire any property they need, organize any corporations which they think desirable. In addition, they have the widest powers over individuals, and possess rights of entry, search, and trial by special courts on which they may confer jurisdiction which it would not have been possible to get in peacetime.

The two major moves in widening their field of action have been acts taking over the reserve bank and giving the Government complete ownership of all produce sold to Britain. The reserve bank, up until Parliament's alteration of the law as the closing act of the legislative session, was ruled by government-appointed directors, but not under the immediate control of the Minister of Finance.

One result of this was that Gov. Leslie Lefeaux, who used to be secretary to Montagu Norman at the Bank of England before he came here on a seven-years engagement in 1934, stepped up the discount rate from 2 per cent to 4 per cent last year without consulting the Government. The Socialists mean to keep control of the bank in their own hands in future.

Used to Finance War

Another reason for taking over the bank completely, it seems, is the intention to use it to finance the war. When New Zealand troops are sent abroad loans will have to be raised in Britain to pay them, because this country now has little foreign exchange, but within the country the task of winning the war is going to be helped by a string of loans from the bank. That has been the practice up until now, for the wartime budget of Finance Minister Nash is at least £4,000,000 short of being balanced.

The Government has been borrowing really heavily from the Reserve Bank only in the last year, as foreign exchange sunk, and the result has been an increase in the note issue of about 25 per cent. Notes in circulation now total more than those issued for the record trade last Christmas, but Reserve Bank officials declare that a fairly large total is "dead" money, withdrawn from savings banks and hoarded at home by jittery people.

Control of the whole production of the country may be taken under a marketing act giving the Government the right to become the sole purchaser of all produce sold to Britain, which now takes about 75 per cent of the country's exports. Under the latest marketing legislation the Socialists may issue decrees assuming control of any goods, sell them inside or outside the country, and fix the prices at which they are sold. This step has been viewed with alarm by the opposition members of the House of Representatives who are overwhelmingly from farming districts which are affected by the move. They fought the government control measure strongly, as they fought the reserve bank act, and the final session of the House lasted all one night until 8 a. m. the next day. Former Prime Minister Coates, who led the fight, declared the country was moving toward National Socialism. But despite the delaying action of the farmer members the legislation was forced through on the very day the legislators went back to their homes for the Summer.

The left wing is exultant over its victory in obtaining use of the bank in the manner it has always urged, and the conservative elements are fearful, and only partly reassured by Mr. Fraser's declaration there will be no inflation.

He Serves China

Ma Ping-ho

An Irishman in China who dresses as a Chinaman, talks as one, and serves the Government, is Mr. Ma, whose Irish name is John Alban McCausland.

Irishman Reports News to China In His Best English

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — An extraordinary Irishman whose name is really McCausland but now styling himself Ma Ping-ho is working here for the National Government, wearing Chinese attire, eating Chinese food, preparing to become a Chinese citizen, thinking and talking and reading Chinese for the most part. But his work is the radiocasting of news and views in English, and to that Mr. Ma is bringing a fastidious choice of language.

The opening sentences of a recent radiocast on Chungking's airraids illustrate this, and they follow:

"How long the past week will remain memorable for its many air raids will of course depend upon the ability of the Japanese Air Force to keep its promise of ever 'bigger and better' raids, as the London Times put it. Perhaps we may permit ourselves a light touch in dealing with this week of moonlight and bombs, in view of the fact that casualties were refreshingly few and damage slight.

"For we are fortunate in that, living on the outskirts of the town, we are able to make an air raid the occasion for a pleasant excursion into the countryside rather than two or three hours in a dug-out. Apart from the charm of passing a night in the open in the present intense heat of the Chungking weather, there is always something of interest to be seen or somebody with whom interesting conversation may be held, on that country road which becomes a crowded and busy thoroughfare in the dead hours of the night when the alarm is on."

Nova Scotia Has Hopes Of Manufactures Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Although new industrial expansion plans in Nova Scotia will have the immediate effect of aiding Canada's war effort, observers here also see a long-awaited opportunity to step up the Province's manufactures which have been lagging for more than 25 years.

Nova Scotia, it is pointed out, never actually recovered completely from a post-World War industrial slump. But this time new industries which are launched to supply wartime needs will be established as nearly as possible on a permanent basis, rather than merely for the duration of the war.

To carry out this program, a new Ministry of Industry, led by George E. Hagen, a Halifax contractor, has been set up.

Nova Scotia, with most of its ports open the year round, with a considerable variety of natural resources, and with a favorable location relative to the British Isles, offers many advantages for the manufacture of articles required for the prosecution of the war.

Have Coal and Iron

The iron and steel industry offers, perhaps, the most important opportunities for production. With large quantities of coal in the province and an abundance of iron ore readily available in Newfoundland several existing plants could be converted into ammunition factories. Semi-occupied plants in the province could be geared up to produce various types of structural steel, engines, boilers, shells, steel helmets and other similar products.

Foreseen is the greater production of wood products, possibly wooden torpedo boats and wooden airplane parts. Textile plants are equipped to produce clothing in greater quantities. Two shoe factories in the province have not been operating on as large a scale as possible and greater production is anticipated.

One of Nova Scotia's chief contributions to Canada's war effort will undoubtedly be in supplying foodstuffs. The farmers have already given assurance of their united support. In addition numerous canning and dehydrating plants which have been processing fruits, vegetables, milk, coffee, meats, and fish are expected to greatly increase operations.

The New Department of Industry, which follows closely the lines of similar departments in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec, is expected to proceed cautiously, making careful study of all phases of the situation. Informed sources say there will be no move toward isolation, no effort to encourage in the Province any economic self-sufficiency.

Hope for Better Balance

While setting up of the new ministry is believed to have been in the mind of the Province Administration for a considerable time the decision was undoubtedly hastened by the war and by findings of an economic survey committee which approved such a plan after a year's study.

In 1938 over $30,000,000 worth of manufactured goods produced elsewhere in Canada were sold in Nova Scotia. In the same period slightly more than $15,000,000 worth of Nova Scotia manufactured goods were sold in the rest of Canada. It is hoped the new department may bring about a better balance.

Encouragement of industries that are founded on traditional skills of the population and production of goods impossible of duplication by mass output are two steps expected of the Industry Department. It is also expected that lowering of rates upon electric power will be explored and that financial aid may be supplied to new industries until they are established.

Needless to say, Nova Scotians will follow the new effort with close attention. They look for a considerable revival in industry.

Progress for Eire Linked To Co-operation With Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A plea for "frank collaboration" between Eire and Britain over trade matters during the war is made by Senator Joseph Johnston, Professor of Applied Economics at Trinity College, Dublin, and independent member of the Senate. Senator Johnston considers that this is both the best economic policy for Eire and one which is ethically right, for though legally neutral Eire, he contends, could not be morally neutral in the present struggle. He is convinced it would not, in any way, be departing from the spirit of neutrality to increase exports of food to England.

Senator Johnston already has declared his view in the Senate. He sees no hope of expading the Eire manufacturing industry under war conditions nor does he think a desperate effort to make the country as nearly as possible self-supporting in wheat is necessary or profitable, though he approves of increasing tillage and growing as much wheat as is compatible with sound agricultural policy.

Expanding Exports

He contends, however, that there are great possibilities of expanding Eire's normal footstuff exports of meat and dairy produce to England. Irish farmers not only would receive money for these products but Irish willingness to help Britain in this way would make the British ready to co-operate in getting to Eire raw materials and manufactured goods the Irish need.

About 50 per cent of Eire imports originate in the United Kingdom and most of the rest cannot be imported without British assistance. Such products as wheat and tea, for instance, come through British markets and the Bank of England could make it difficult for the Irish to buy foreign goods in sterling if they were carrying on an economic policy unfriendly to England.

With co-operation between the two countries, however, Senator Johnston believes Britain would make available for Eire both British exports and the overseas products brought in under protection of the British Navy.

Profitable Course

Eire normally sends 90 per cent of its exports to Britain and Senator Johnston thinks it would be wiser in this time of crisis to continue and expand this potentially profitable line than to make a struggle for self-sufficiency. There are, at present, practically no available markets for Irish farm products outside Britain. With increased exports to Britain, unemployment in urban industry, which is already beginning to be felt, would be compensated for, he contends, by better profits and more work in agriculture.

Instead of building up more national debt attempting to bolster difficult internal industries, he urges the Government to build up sterling credit by an active policy of agricultural exports to England.

During the World War Irish farmers did well in the British market, so much so that they were able to draw on their British credit for years after the war ended. Senator Johnston would like to see a strong Eire delegation go to London to organize war-time trade between the two countries.

Control of Sea In Defense Of U. S. Advised

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, declared last night "we should abandon the Monroe Doctrine, or prepare to defend it" with armed forces strong enough "to deter aggressors from threatening the Western Hemisphere." In an address prepared for delivery before the Union League Club, he further said:

"Let us no longer delude ourselves with the fetish that the oceans protect us. Unless we control them, they make us more vulnerable. Aggressor nations are driven to conquest by an overproduction of man power for their resources. The Americas must inevitably become their prey."

General Summerall, now President of the Citadel Military College, advocated a superior Army and Navy, military training for youth, and peace-time establishment in executive departments of the Government of boards, agencies and commissions needed during a war. He also demanded that aliens "fomenting revolution and trying to destroy our institutions, and the native born traitors who aid and abet them be treated as public enemies."

The retired officer coupled a plea for strict neutrality toward current belligerents with a denunciation of the Allies' attitude toward American troops who participated in the World War. He asserted that the Allies were "exhausted" in 1917 and their leaders "feared a debacle." Then, he added, the U. S. contingents swung into decisive action at Cantigny and Soissons and drove forward in the great Meuse-Argone offensive.

The result, he recalled, "was that the Allies were overwhelmingly victorious, instead of being disastrously defeated and, no doubt, permanently subjugated." He charged that, "in return, we have received little from them but criticism, abuse, contempt and repudiation." He contended that Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch of France were among those who belittled the achievements of the American soldiers and added:

"There should be no more potent antidote for propaganda, hysteria and international emotionalism than a perusal of books by British and French military and political leaders and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury about the war debts.

"Let the American people resolve never again to engage in wars not made upon them. There can be no greater fallacy than to say we should save others from defeat. Their wars are of their own making and they need not be defeated. We cannot settle their quarrels nor maintain the balance of power in Europe.

"Let us demand that laws be enacted in time of peace for making the man power of the country available for the armed forces or for labor and for drafting capital and property in war. Let the armed forces be made strong enough at all times to deter aggressors from challenging our sovereignty or threatening our territory or that of the Western Hemisphere. Let the resources of the country be made quickly available by constant orders to industrial plants or Government arsenals which will enable them to expand to meet war-time needs. Let the people demand publicity as to the state of defense and satisfy themselves that all weapons and equipment are sufficient and equal to the developments of modern war. They cannot trust their safety to any hands but their own, nor can they expect the Government to act except upon the impulses from them. National defense is the people's business and should not be a military secret."

Parent-Teacher Body Charts Freedom's Way in Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Recognizing that Democracy does not "just happen," but that it "must be achieved by conscious planning and definite work," the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is urging its members in the 48 States to translate ideals into action through their activities and projects now in preparation for winter programs.

The basic principles which aid the democratic way of life and which need better application in human conduct, as the parents and teachers see them, are self-realization, human relationships, economic effectiveness and civic responsibility. In fact these four areas of human conduct need attention if the children and young folks of our day are to have "freedom for growth" which is the organization's theme to be developed through the coming winter, the autumn bulletin of the Congress, just issued, points out.

Implementing Democracy

Looking beyond the home and school to the community in its winter's plans, the organization, comprising 2,700 local units and about 2,300,000 members, both men and women, is striving in its new plans to implement the democratic way of living as much as possible. And it feels a special responsibility to see that all children may realize equal opportunities for "freedom for growth," the theme unfolded in the last PTA convention and now being urged for further development.

"Democracy as a way of life has not yet become a reality in the home, the school, or the community," the bulletin points out to its members. "Neither adults nor youth have understood the ideals or the practical technique of democracy."

"Democracy demands identifying individual interests with the common good, and democracy's social values are of such importance that society should determine to achieve them through rigorous individual and group effort to the point of sacrifice," says the bulletin.

The broadening of their program to see the child not only in his school and home but in the community was emphasized. "Home, school, and community must consciously plan through example, guidance and opportunity to train youth to make decisions so that they can accept responsibility for adult life," the bulletin goes on to say. But the responsibility of the parents is also quickly added. "They hold the obligation of making a place for youth in a democratic society," members are reminded.

Humane Deductions

On the question of international relations, the parents and teachers put the responsibility on intelligent citizens for studying the causes underlying tensions among nations. They ask the citizens to make the sacrifice which "may be necessary to reach humane and reasonable solutions of world problems."

A study of deeper principles of human conduct is urged. The inadequacy of the present knowledge of human reactions, the bulletin states, has resulted in the mass of divergent opinion on training and discipline of children.

In order to develop effectively the democratic way of life in the community, the bulletin urges the various associations to analyze the needs in the community and select the specific things to do which will work most advantageously.

In working out social concepts in a Democracy, the members are told frankly that they must face controversial issues. Education must take into account the changing philosophy of our social Democracy, the bulletin states. The school must be supported in presenting realities of life and variations of ideals. For effective functioning of education parents are urged to share with the teacher an understanding of the objects and methods of the public school.

Former Louisiana University Head Is Sent to Prison

NEW ORLEANS, La. Nov. 10 (AP) Dr. James Monroe Smith, once head of Louisiana State University, liquidated federal charges with two guilty pleas today, received 30-month sentences and then spoke hopefully of a new life outside prison.

The former Professor of Philosophy pleaded guilty to mail fraud and income tax evasion while he was guiding L. S. U. through a $13,000,000 expansion program, Federal Judge Wayne Borah imposed a 30-month sentence in each case but ordered the time to be served concurrently with a like sentence imposed after a mail fraud conviction in September.

Still facing him are 27 state charges lodged at Baton Rouge but officials have indicated 23 of these will be dropped if and when he pleads guilty in four key cases. His attorneys have said such pleas would be entered at the state capital next week.

A dozen other official accusations are on file against his name in the Orleans Parish Court and his counsel, Walter Hamlin, said no decision had been reached on procedure in these cases.

Nazi Planes Reach France By Flying Over Belgium

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AP)—Military sources said German reconnaissance planes swarmed over Northern France early today, many of them flying over Belgium

Paris was placed on the alert by a 70-minute air raid warning, from 4:45 a. m. to 5:55 a. m. Results of anti-aircraft fire were not determined.

The alarm, coming on the seventieth day of the war and on the twenty-first anniversary of the World War armistice, was the sixth for Paris.

Military sources said that yesterday German mass flights aided a Germany artillery barrage on mile-long fronts in two undisclosed sectors of the western front.

These were followed, they said, by infantry attacks reaching the French second advance lines before French counterattacks regained the positions and inflicted "numerous losses" on the Nazis.

The French General Staff today, however, reported in a communique: "Reduced activity on the front during the night."

French successes on the sea were disclosed in the High Command's communique, which said that France had seized over 200,000 tons of contraband destined for Germany during the first nine weeks of the war. That figure included 30,000 tons in the second half of October.

Air Fleets Active

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that one British plane had failed to return from a reconnaissance flight last night over Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Nuremberg in Southwest Germany.

Britain reported two successes over German aircraft yesterday. It was announced that two fighting planes destroyed a German plane off the east coast in the North Sea. A second German plane escaped.

Anti-aircraft fire drove off a German Heinkel bomber flying over the Shetland Islands north of Scotland on an apparent reconnaissance flight.

Rotterdam Slips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM—Shipping traffic in the harbor of Rotterdam has decreased by 70 per cent since the outbreak of war in Europe. The number of incoming ships in September, 1938, was 1,407, with a total tonnage of 2,194,242, while in September, 1939, the number fell to 412 ships with a total tonnage of 610,018.

These figures show plainly how hard the shipping trade has already been hit by the state of war, and it is an open question whether it will be able to maintain even so low a level. Experts fear that shipping traffic will decrease still more.

Rotterdam, which in recent years, had outstripped Antwerp and Hamburg and, consequently, had become one of the busiest ports of all Europe, sees its activity reduced at one blow to the level of many years ago. This sudden decline falls all the harder on the Netherlands shippers and brokers seeing that the movement of ships in Rotterdam during the first eight months of this year grew and prospered and even showed record figures.

British Ship Lost

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The British Admiralty yesterday announced that "H. M. S. Northern Rover, a small auxiliary vessel, is considerably overdue and must be presumed lost."

Washington Quoted In '39 Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Quoting at length from George Washington's proclamation issued a century and a half ago, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey has officially designated Nov. 30 as North Carolina's 1939 Thanskgiving Day.

The proclamation calls upon the people to engage in public worship for the purpose of returning thanks to God—"to reconsecrate ourselves to the causes of popular government, to renew our allegiance to the ideals of the Republic, to acknowledge afresh our dependence upon God, and to rekindle our faith in everlasting spiritual values."

Governor Hoey is the teacher of one of the largest Sunday school classes in the South at the Edenton Street Methodist Church, in Raleigh.

Farm Club Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Boys' and girls' farm clubs in Canada have a combined total membership of approximately 37,000.

Memorandum From Shanghai

Once Far Apart in China, Missionaries and Businessmen of the West Have Been United by the Common Peril of Japan's Drive

By the Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Few greater changes have occurred among foreigners in China during recent years than with regard to the relations between missionaries and business people. War has had many destructive results, but here we have something constructive and probably lasting.

In the days before Japan's drive into China, it would have been no exaggeration to term the average missionary and businessman "worlds apart." There was mutual suspicion and an almost complete lack of understanding which inevitably led to antagonism, often breaking into concrete and unpleasant expression.

Everyone acquainted with China has heard of instances where traders did everything they could to make things miserable for some missionary who was "giving the Chinese wrong ideas," or where some missionary refused to sit at the same table with businessmen—perhaps his own fellow-countrymen—because they were trying to sell things to the Chinese which the missionary deemed not for the best interest of the Chinese.

Both these classes were regarded as instruments of "foreign civilization," but each had its own, usually rather ironical, ideas of what the other was trying to bring to China.

In Shanghai a most unusual organization known as the "Committee of Thirty" has been functioning since 1921 in an effort to bridge the gap between the business and the missionary elements. It was noteworthy because so unusual. The regular membership comprises 15 businessmen (selected by the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce) and 15 American missionaries, with equivalent proportions of alternates who might be invited to meetings when principals were unable to attend. This organization invited prominent visitors to speak, at strictly closed sessions never reported, and in the discussion period after each speech the two elements disclosed—and often in considerable degree reconciled—radically divergent viewpoints.

The Committee of Thirty continues, and flourishes. But at a recent meeting it was said without contradiction that today the view of the foreign businessman and missionary is virtually identical. Both are essentially pro-Chinese, neither favors armed aggression against the Chinese, both are trying to conserve their own China interests and to help the Chinese survive.

By comparison with those vital points, the former differences of opinion dwindle to minor importance. No doubt the businessman still, if he thinks of the point, regards the missionary as a not very practical fellow—but he pays honest tribute to the courage and integrity of the missionary under fire during the past two years. Probably the missionary still feels that some businessmen sell undesirable goods, but he recognizes that by and large the businessman has been a force for improving the Chinese standard of living and in essence he has been working with, not against, the missionary in the cause of general enlightenment.

Each knows that the other, like himself, is opposed to forceful suppression of the Chinese, individually or as a nation. He feels common interest in preservation of the Open Door principle and all that it implies.

In the remoter points the missionaries and the businessmen have no such organizations as the Committee of Thirty for getting together, but they have been forced together in struggle and peril that they shared whether or no. They have seen the less strong and worthy of their number, in both camps, leave. Those who have persisted courageously on feel a bond. Moreover, they have been compelled to get together and to learn about each other—the old taboos and reticences have gone by the board.

Living often under the same roof in time of trouble, whereas in former years they might inhabit the same town or district for years without exchanging a word, they have penetrated through the superficial disguises and found the real human values underneath. And it has turned out there were some very fine people in each category.

When peace comes to China again, there is a prospect for much better understanding and much more concerted effort on the part of the foreign mission and business people. And both will be better liked, better understood, and more deeply respected by the Chinese to whom, whatever may have been felt about them before, both are now tried and trusted friends tested under dire perils.

Randall Gould

Auto Union Plans To Appeal Ruling Against Benefits

DETROIT, Nov. 11 (AP)—Attorneys for the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers today prepared an appeal from the Michigan Unemployment Commission's decision denying unemployment benefits to more than 50,000 Chrysler Corporation employees who have been idle for a month in a labor dispute.

The first appeal, said Union Attorney Ernest Goodman, will be to a Commission referee. If the referee's decision is appealed it will go next to a special board named by Gov. Luren D. Dickinson. After that it could be carried to the Circuit Court and thence to the Michigan Supreme Court.

R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., declared the union would "go all the way up." Meanwhile, Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey announced that conferences would continue. The Commission's decision against paying the benefits, which range up to a $16 weekly maximum for 16 weeks, withheld compensation which was estimated at nearly $750,000.

Union Head Bailed

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, indicted Nov. 3 by a Federal Grand jury at St. Louis on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce, surrendered today to U. S. Marshal Julius J. Wischer, and signed a bond for $5,000, which gave him his release pending raraignment.

Mr. Hutcheson was indicted with three other union officers. The indictment was based on a jurisdictional dispute between the Carpenter's union and the Machinist's union over installation of machinery at a brewery.

Canada Places War Transport Under One Man

OTTAWA (AP)—The Government authorized appointment on Nov. 11 of a transport controller with powers to direct all land and sea transportation of troops, naval forces, materials, and supplies to the United Kingdom, Empire, and Allied countries.

The authorization was contained in an order-in-council appearing in the Canada Gazette.

The Controller, to be appointed by C. D. Howe, Transport Minister, will handle all applications for movement of troops, naval forces, materials, and supplies made on behalf of the Canadian, British, or French Governments, or any other Governments, agencies of such Governments, or private parties.

He will co-operate with Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and recently appointed Canadian Representative of the British Ministry of Shipping, in all matters concerning shipments required by the British Government in the war.

More Canadian Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's 1939 potato crop is estimated at 38,875,000 cwt., a gain of 8 per cent over last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Our Ageless Bible," "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Strongheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PHOTO FINISHING plant, established 1901, rapidly growing direct-by-mail business in center of population; best possible mail connections; $3500. Otto G. Striegel, Litchfield, Ill.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Wolff Cottages on the ocean front; city utilities. 1997 S. Atlantic Ave., telephone 1698-J. P. O. Box 653.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Beautiful cool home on lake; spacious tropical grounds; rest and study; permanent home with care if desired; attractive for elderly people. Mrs. Fred E. Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Drive.

ROOMS TO LET

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Room, twin beds, private bath, hot water, with or without furnished porch; private entrance; garage; breakfast. MRS. STOWELL, 345 Pilgrim Rd.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Lake villa, double, single, twin beds, comfortable; overlooking lake; near church and business section. MRS. ELLA D. POTTER, 606 So. Ohio Ave.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES—WORKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THUMB INDEXED—Other Items of Interest. RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY 168 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

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207 Newbury St., Boston COM. 3881
Large collection of Sandwich glass, pottery, miniatures, silhouettes, old silver, etc. Formerly Wayside Antique Shop, Gloucester, and Hinman Shop, Cambridge. Elevator service. Open evenings.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BOSTON, FENWAY — 1 alcove, 2-3 rooms; free refrigeration; large reception halls; elevator; $45-$80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 1 alcove 2-3-4 rooms, fireplace; free refrigeration; pleasantly situated, restricted tenancy; $46—$76. GILES, Kir. 2345

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
A beautifully furnished 3-room STUDIO APARTMENT, new, 1 or 2 persons; season rent; exclusive residential section; garage. Phone 7536. P. O. Box 442.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Completely furnished 4-room suite; living room, 2 chambers, kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, linen and blankets; also unlimited gas and electricity; $85. Others from $42. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 80-A Clearway Street. Kenmore 0482.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Best section; 3 large, sunny rooms, furnished; adults only. Eliot 8270.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree—5-room apt., large living room, fireplace; automatic steam heat; garage; $45. Cherokee 2982.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR7-8195.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
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CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS—Pedigreed, paper broken. Peaster & Garrett stock; ideal pet for apartments. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

ELEVATORS

Home Lifts and Stair Travelors
Eliminate Stair Climbing
GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN CO.
120 Fulton, Boston Cap. 3760

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

VOCAL COACH wishes to exchange lessons for few hours' secretarial work. Tel. CO. 5-6887 (N. Y. C.).

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR RENT

DARBY & JOAN bungalow soon to be completed; copy of ideal 3-room city apartment, among trees of Wakefield, Mass., suburb; air-conditioning, built-in furnishings, etc.; $40 monthly. Crystal 2051-M.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

CHOICE old glass, china, etc., reasonably priced; Sundays 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9:00. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

FOR SALE—One piece of George II Period English silver. Box J-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—English cottage; reasonable; 8 rooms, 3 baths; conveniently located to station, schools and churches. OWNER, 6 Dolma Road Scars. 2448.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE, small amount used furniture, including antique pieces; giving up home. Box J-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

MANAGER, accustomed to high-class clothes, for dress shop in Boston; experienced, capable of handling every detail, and having following; excellent salary and commission. Box J-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for lovely stray tiger kitten (female). Address "HOPE ACRES," East Pepperell, Mass.; telephone Pepperell 14-ring-13.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOME of distinction and comfort in Brookline, Mass.; 13 rooms; deep lot, garden, trees; $18,000. terms. Box L-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEXINGTON—Exceptional location; 9 rooms, 2 baths, monel kitchen, oil heat, house insulated; garage 3 cars; nice gardens; and many other personal appointments. H. A. STEEVES, 11 Grassland St., Lexington, Mass.; tel. 1283.

HOUSES FURNISHED

CONCORD, MASS.—A sunny, attractively furnished house, 3 fireplaces, 2 baths, in most desirable location; references exchanged. Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 12-room colonial house, modern, steam heat; 15 miles north of Boston; lavatory 1st floor; 12½ acres, henhouse for 1000 hens, fruit trees, large barn; suitable for 2 families; also 5-room bungalow, modern, garage, steam heat, fireplace. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—New 5-room bungalow with large recreation room and garage, furnished or unfurnished. 25-40 86 St. Ne. 9-6832.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

ROAD Mix Surfacing, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for highway work on Bianchi Highway in the Town of PETERSHAM, including about 1680 square yards of gravel and tar road mix surfacing, will be received by the State Department of Public Works at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, December 5, 1939, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Charge for plans and proposal forms: $5.00, returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: Certified check for $350.00 or other satisfactory security except a bid bond. Minimum wage rates are established for the project. Complete information obtainable at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works. Boston, Mass., November 11, 1939.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON — Practitioner's office available for time; centrally located. Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston; LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

BOSTON, MASS., 20 Wyoming St.—Will share a home of comfort near 2nd Church of Christ, Scientist. Highlands 7898.

SARASOTA, FLA. HOLLAND GUEST HOUSE, distinctly modern, heat, private baths; faces bay; 100% hotel rating. MR. AND MRS. CHAS. LICHTE, 414 Broadway (U. S. 41).

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Interesting and unusual accommodations for 2 or 3; business people preferable; 2 bedrooms, bath, living room in pre-Revolutionary but completely modernized farmhouse; meals optional; garage space. MRS. T. BURGESS, Burgess Rd., Tel. Sc. 87.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report. 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-8600.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

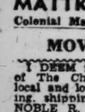
PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers: prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

EXPERIENCED property manager seeks additional business. EDWIN MOLLER, 27 Emery St., Medford Hillside, Mass. Mystic 3247W.

REAL ESTATE



HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 373 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
558 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 3252

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Modern, cozy bungalow, hot-water oil heat, 2-car garage; large lot, well landscaped; central location; business calls owner elsewhere; price for immediate sale $8300. Shown by appointment only. Phone OWNER, Needham 1583-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—When in our city stop at PACKARD'S
112 S. California Ave.
Excellent food, beautiful rooms, winter rates.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — In hotel apartment, near The Mother Church; business woman; light housekeeping. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave. — Attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church; homelike atmosphere, kitchen privileges. M. PEAKES, Com. 9409.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mass. Ave., Apt. 6—Attractive, warm, sunny rooms; near The Christian Science church. Ken. 9196.

BOSTON — Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 1151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-6, E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON—Lovely large front room, exceptional house, very low to right people; 3 baths; mornings; also single. 142 St. Botolph St.

BROOKLINE HILLS DISTRICT, MASS.—2 large rooms, connecting bathroom, fireplace, ample closets; separately or together. Phone Beacon 0285.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Suite 1, 501 Boylston St.—Attractive room; gentleman preferred; on Chestnut Hill bus line; reasonable. Asp. 1234.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for woman in an apartment house; convenient to cars, home privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

COMFORTABLE sunny room, close in; communicating semi-private bath; apartment of 2 adults; quiet, reasonable. Box S-151, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-35 158th St.—Murray Hill section; pleasant room in private home; good transit. CORT. Fl. 9-2798-M.

N. Y. C., East 70's, between Lexington and Park—Quiet room, adjoining bath; business gentleman; excellent transportation; $7 and $8. Call all week. Write Box T-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Quiet, nicely furnished singles, doubles; piano, elevator; near 1st Church, transportation. AC. 2-9260.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 103rd St. (4-D)—Double front; with separate dressing room; homelike; convenient transportation; kitchen privileges; elevator.

N. Y. C., 500 West End Ave.—Private family has beautiful studio room for refined gentleman. Call for appointment. TR. 4-6236.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Attractive rooms, innerspring mattresses; homey, harmonious atmosphere; $5.00 per week up. MRS. ROGERS, 128 E. Livingston Avenue.

ORLANDO, FLA. — Attractively furnished rooms overlooking Lake Eola; furnace heat, hot water, garages. M. B. Johnson, 125 N. Eola Dr.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortable rooms, all the privileges of home, suitable for elderly persons. MRS. HELENE THOMPSON, 730 Roser Park Drive.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, reliable, middle-aged woman desires position companion housekeeper or take charge small family. Phone Arnold 0257 (Mass.).

COMPETENT bookkeeper-typist, comptometrist, switchboard, office machines; commercial-social experience; alert; travel. ESplanade 6-3412, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOSTESS-MGR., ex-housekeeper, property mgt., anything requiring tact, taste, dependability; pleasing personality, experience, references. Box K-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIAMI, FLA. — Refined, educated, settled woman desires position as governess, or secretary-companion; salary expected; Christian Scientists preferred; local resident; references exchanged. Box 454, Coconut Grove, Miami, Fla. Phone 4-5371.

NURSE-MAID would like position with American family in or near Boston; best references. Tel. Mys. 6859.

YOUNG girl, high school graduate, desires employment as secretary-typist; any office work or congenial occupation; experience, public singing. Box S-152, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, American, white, clean character, trustworthy, single, middle-aged man, desires position; free and willing to travel; 25 yrs.' experience. J. D. M., 109 Peterboro St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, recommended by society, familiar in all states, go anywhere. Dedham 2020-M. Box L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MIAMI, FLA.—An experienced teacher with "Penn. Certificate" desires more pupils; the idea is to provide a harmonious environment for Christian Science children. GRACE LYNCH, 1153 S. W. 13th St.

YOU ARE MY GUEST
TUESDAY, NOV. 14, FROM 2-4 P. M.
At the opening of my Class in Reading Technique, M. Suzanne Mackay, Speech and Drama Specialist, Studio 716, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57 St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum— Top Prices; references, any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm Street, Hartford, Conn.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—Green silk velvet evening cape; 6-inch chinchilla trim, bottom and collar. Box M-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's morning suit, size 38-40, perfect condition. H. WEINSTEIN, 270 W. 96th St., N. Y. C. Tel. RI. 9-2312.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

G·R·A·N·T·S
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 Second Avenue N.

Rogers Pet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC.
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MOBILE

DEXTER-248
BROWN COAL CO.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

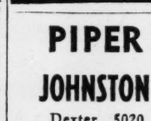
PIPER COAL
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Dexter 5020 Dexter 5021

Sewing for Adults and Children
Alterations of all kinds including Fur Coats
CHAIR COVERS and DRAPES
MRS. G. E. LLOYD
BELMONT 528

MONTGOMERY

"The Show Place of Montgomery"
Al Levy's
3 Court Square
Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

LUBRICATION SERVICE



Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave.
C-3840

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

READY-TO-WEAR
COSTUME SUITS—THREE-PIECE SUITS
—COATS—DRESSES—KAYSER HOSE
Lawrence's
South Court Square

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Pierre Beauty Salon
PIERRE DUBA
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
Phone 39-211 Bradenton

Any System of Permanent Waving Artistic Hair Cutting by Pierre

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 1-2929
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

Perrydell Tea and Guest House
LUNCH—DINE
ROOMS GIFTS
Box 601 Phone 308
Daytona Beach

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
229-231 Bryan Arcade Phone 165

Where Quality Reigns
ROBBINS, INC.
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

FLORIDA RENTALS
Houses and Apartments
R. F. THOMPSON
With L. C. Miller & Co.
Realtors
227 S. E. FIRST AVENUE

GULF SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

L. O. Chaplin
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
9 BROAD STREET

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

JEWELRY
QUALITY GEMS
WATCH REPAIRS
F. L. Fleck & Co.
5 West Forsyth Street 5-1540

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVICE THAT SATISFIES
SINCLAIR H-C PRODUCTS
GERARD SMITH'S
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
1400 S. W. 8TH ST. TEL. 3-9126
Cars Called For and Delivered

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade
17 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

BONDED ROOFS
Palmer's Roofing Co.
15 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
306 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Specialists in Home Furnishings
We have the table linens, bedding and towels you need for oncoming holiday guests. And our smart new draperies and rugs will be a delight for your home.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

Norge Refrigerators
ELECTRIC WIRING APPLIANCES

Newell Electric Company Not Inc.
Everything Electrical
Ph. 9648 59 E. Pine St.

We Cater to Special Parties
FULL COURSE LUNCHEONS 50c
DINNERS 65c UP
THE COLONNADE
Chicken, Steak and Sea Food
PHONE 8216 473 N. ORANGE AVENUE

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Marjen Shop
Smart Clothes for Women
Orlando Fla.
YOUTHFUL STOUTS
Telephone 4276
Washington St. Arcade, No. 1 Patio
BETH LINK HARBEN

PUBLIX MARKET
805 East Washington St.
Fine Foods Puritan Meats
Phones 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

ORLANDO ROOFING & SHEET METAL WORKS
Barber Genasco Trinidad Asphalt Roofing. Everything in the line of Sheet Metal Work.
619 N. Eola Dr. Phone 3934
A. A. FIEZL

DATSON DAIRIES, INC.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 287R

Dairy Products for Every Meal

While in Orlando *see*
Our New Store
PURCELL COMPANY
Clothing — Furniture
We clothe the family—we furnish the home
COR. CHURCH AND HUGHEY

Langston's Restaurant
Central Florida's Finest Air Conditioned Summer and Winter
In the Heart of the "City Beautiful"
13-15 N. ORANGE AVENUE

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 3721

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
Quality—Integrity—Service
487 Main Street Phone 2256

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIOS
THE RADIO SHOP
Frank O. Riley, Sales Manager
1617 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 7371
20 YEARS OF RADIO SERVICE

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
Use the sun heat for your comfort and convenience
Solar Water Heater Co.
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier, Manager
111 Lakeview Ave.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

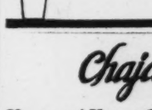
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 Peachtree St. 625 Lee St., S. W.
Tenth St. West End

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W RA. 7931



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, retined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Seeds—Bulbs
Dog—Poultry and Bird Foods
Fertilizers
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad S. W.

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2158

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNTONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
ANDREWS MUSIC COMPANY
231 NORTH TRYON STREET

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Nice modern furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let.
Montana-House
Mürren 1515 ft. Bernese Oberland
SWITZERLAND

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 19
in Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
in Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Kungsgatan 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38 Tel. 103825
The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a

Only Goods of Quality
MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies
Bureaumaschinen
Revisionen Reparaturen
auch auswärts
Farbbänder, Kohlepapier
H. REBER
Solothurnerstr. 41, Basel Tel. 2.03.54
(OFFICE MACHINES)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

KASERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Large assortment in biscuits and chocolates
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 Tel. 23.589

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

KAISER & CO. A. G. BERNE
The Leading Department Store of Berne
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse

STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES, OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention.. Only Highest Quality Goods at lowest prices.
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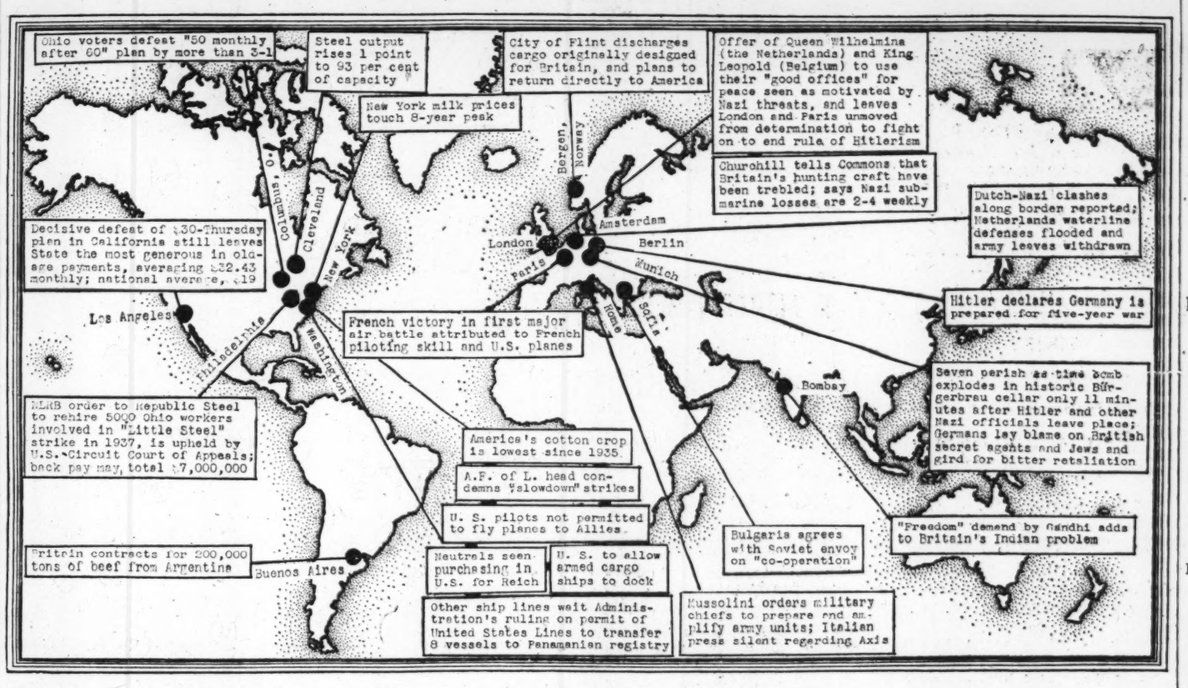
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Ohio voters defeat "50 monthly after 60" plan by more than 3-1
Steel output rises 1 point to 93 per cent of capacity
City of Flint discharges cargo originally designed for Britain, and plans to return directly to America
Offer of Queen Wilhelmina (the Netherlands) and King Leopold (Belgium) to use their "good offices" for peace seen as motivated by Nazi threats, and leaves London and Paris unmoved from determination to fight on to end rule of Hitlerism
New York milk prices touch 8-year peak
Churchill tells Commons that Britain's hunting craft have been trebled; says Nazi submarine losses are 2-4 weekly
Dutch-Nazi clashes along border reported; Netherlands waterline defenses flooded and army leaves withdrawn
Decisive defeat of $30-Thursday plan in California still leaves State the most generous in old-age payments, averaging $32.43 monthly; national average, $19
Hitler declares Germany is prepared for five-year war
French victory in first major air battle attributed to French piloting skill and U.S. planes
Seven perish as time bomb explodes in historic Bürgerbrau cellar only 11 minutes after Hitler and other Nazi officials leave place; Germans lay blame on British secret agents and Jews and gird for bitter retaliation
NLRB order to Republic Steel to rehire 5000 Ohio workers involved in "Little Steel" strike in 1937, is upheld by U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals; back pay may, total $7,000,000
America's cotton crop is lowest since 1935
A.F. of L. head condemns "slowdown" strikes
U. S. pilots not permitted to fly planes to Allies
"Freedom" demand by Gandhi adds to Britain's Indian problem
Britain contracts for 200,000 tons of beef from Argentine
Neutrals seen purchasing in U.S. for Reich
U. S. to allow armed cargo ships to dock
Bulgaria agrees with Soviet envoy on "co-operation"
Other ship lines wait Administration's ruling on permit of United States Lines to transfer 8 vessels to Panamanian registry
Mussolini orders military chiefs to prepare and amplify army units; Italian press silent regarding Axis
Columbus
Cleveland
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Los Angeles
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Bergen, Norway
Amsterdam
London
Paris
Berlin
Munich
Rome
Sofia
Bombay

A Word a Day

Querulous

Example: "His sons and nephews were equally *querulous* and dissatisfied." (Froude: "Caesar.")

Test: Without looking below, test your vocabulary by underlining the synonym of the word italicized above:

quarrelsome	bigoted
inquisitive	odd
indiscreet	fretful

Pronunciation: Preferably *kwehr'-u-lus* (*e* short as in *get*, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped-short as in *circus*); but the second syllable is commonly sounded *oo*.

Derivation and definition: Back of this word lies the Latin *querulus*, "full of complaints," from *queri*, "to complain." We apply the word to any person, animal, or action which takes on the fretful aspect of whining. For example, a querulous tone is one suggesting a disgruntled or complaining state.

Synonyms: Peevish, petulant, fault-finding, fretful, complaining, cross, discontented, disgruntled, whining, splenetic, ill-humored.

Antonyms: Agreeable, happy, pleasant, uncomplaining, friendly, satisfied, blithe, cheery.

Puss in the Corner

Monitor Camera Club from Alice and Edith Milbrath, Los Angeles

"Hm-m, did I hear someone call 'Kitty'?"

Party Fun

Glass Music

Each player finds on the table six empty water glasses. (The same six glasses are used by all the players.) In this musical contest the player is told to take the glasses to the kitchen sink and fill them with water to different levels. They are then to be returned to the table, where the so-called musician endeavors to tinkle out a tune with a spoon. Some will not have any luck at all. Ten minutes is allowed to bring out some recognizable tune.

The one getting a tune recognized in the shortest time is winner.—Mark La D., Phoenix, Ariz.

A Verse for Today . . .

Great is our LORD, *and of great power: his understanding is infinite.* Ps. 147:5.

Monitor Movie Guide

Drums Along the Mohawk (20th-Fox)—John Ford and Technicolor transforming the old Indian vs. pioneer thriller into a beautiful and exciting drama of semi-historic proportions. The story is based on Walter D. Edmonds' novel of events in the Mohawk Valley during the Revolution. Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert, Edna May Oliver, Eddie Collins, Jessie Ralph.—Adults and young people.

First Love (Universal)—Deanna Durbin and Producer Joe Pasternak going back to the Cinderella story with disarming ingenuity and having no trouble at all in convincing audiences that she did meet her Prince Charming. Miss Durbin sings less than in some of her pictures, but she is developing as an actress, and maintaining her individuality, sincerity, and sense of humor. Helen Parrish, Robert Stack, Mr. Pallette.—Family.

Pack Up Your Troubles (20th-Fox)—The Ritz Brothers as vaudevillians who enlist in the American Army during the World War as an easy way to get board and room, and find more adventures than they had bargained for in France. Jane Withers turns up overseas, as well as Lynn Bari, Joseph Schildkraut, and Stanley Fields. —Adults and young people.

The Real Glory (Goldwyn)—Melodrama of Moro insurrection in the Philippines, with an abundance of fighting and adventure at an Army post. The killing of two commanding officers, the cutting off of the water supply of the post, a plague, an expedition into the jungle against the Moros, hints of the horrors of native warfare, and a pitched battle are some of the things recorded. Gary Cooper is an Army doctor; Andrea Leeds, David Niven, Reginald Owen, Broderick Crawford. — Adults and mature young people.

Should Husbands Work? (Republic)—Another in the series of Higgins family adventures with James Gleason as the husband who finds his wife going to the office while he does the housework and advises her over the telephone. Lucile Gleason, Russell Gleason, Harry Davenport. —Adults and young people.

Torpedoed (Film Alliance)—Melodrama about an insurrection in a small republic and the combat which developed between a British naval vessel and the larger warship controlled by the rebels. The Royal Oak is the El Mirante, which apparently is sunk during the action. Made in England, with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell, and Noah Beery in the cast.—Adults and young people.

U-Boat-29 (Columbia-Asher)—Spy melodrama, skilfully acted and directed, and provided with handsome photography of the Orkney Islands and the interior of a submarine. The commander of a U-boat is sent to the Orkneys to meet an agent of his country. From that point, espionage and counter-espionage occupy attention.—Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson, Sebastian Shaw. —Adults and young people.

Above-Average Films

Family—"The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts."

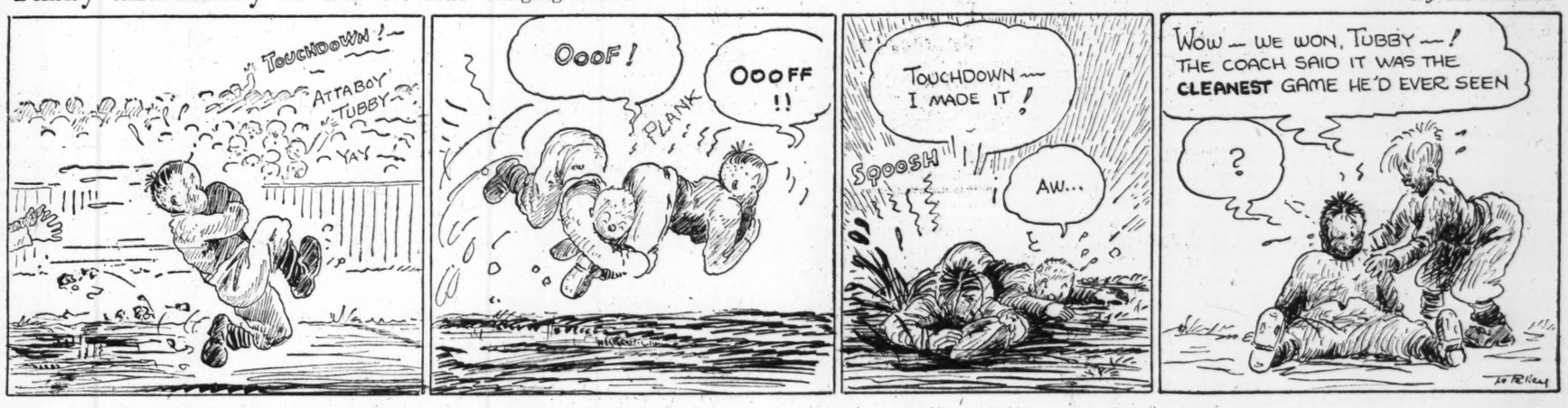
Adults and Young People—"Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes."

Adults Only—"Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights."

Manly Manners

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Mud Slinging Either*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh!*

As the race was about to end today - with Peachy in the lead—
The wind suddenly caught the paper that the Boss had so carefully placed on the finish line and was carrying it straight toward Billy!
"Oh My!" I said, "if Billy gets hold of that now, the race is lost sure enough!"
There seemed to be only one thing to do - and I did it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Long May He Rain*

By THE HAGERS

THE NEWS THAT THE BAROMETER HAD DROPPED CREATED QUITE A STIR.
"IT'S GOING TO RAIN! JUST SEE THAT SMOKE!" EXCLAIMED ONE OF THE LITTLE FOLK.
"SSH! ISN'T THAT A RAIN-CROW? HARK! AND LOOK! IT'S GROWING VERY DARK."
A DROP OF RAIN FELL FROM THE SKY. "TWAS CUMULUS! HE RUMBLED, "HEIGH!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Time

A thousand years in the sight of the Lord, the Bible tells us, is as a day. A similarly striking thought is that the two minutes of prayerful thinking with which hundreds of millions of individuals have marked each Armistice Day may be as a thousand years. If every individual's two minutes be added together, the total on each November 11 is a millennium!

We are all familiar with the statistics designed to illustrate the enormity of war—the enumeration of human lives and material wealth destroyed. We are less conscious of the overwhelming constructiveness of human effort between wars and even during them. Statistics in this field are less well organized to drive home a point. Figures never will be amassed that can measure the peace and good will the heart of man is capable of expressing.

Yet we may well, on reflection, develop a conviction that the peaceward thinking of people everywhere is outweighing the thinking that makes war. This fact, as well as strategical considerations, helps to explain the reluctance of the European belligerents to wage the current war against each other with orthodox fury. This fact should help warring governments to arrive the sooner at a new armistice and a just basis for peacemaking.

School for Neutrals

Even the nations which kept out of the World War are learning new and hard lessons about maintaining neutrality without security in this war without battles. No nation ever did more to avoid trouble than has the Netherlands. The neutrality dikes the Dutch raised during the World War and have reinforced in the present struggle have required as much patience, courage and resolution as those built against the sea. But now we see political and military pressures exerted on the Lowlands which surpass anything they have known.

Already the old invader, the sea, has been brought in to guard against another possible attacker, the German press is assailing the Dutch, Queen Wilhelmina is making an emergency appeal for peace, shootings occur on the Dutch-German border, and rumors of war are waged around the world. The whole experience teaches that the new neutrality is more complicated than the old. Also that no country on the border of Germany today can rest easy. If anyone has doubts about where the threat to peace arises he can observe which way the defenses of neutrals like the Netherlands and Belgium are pointed.

Such countries are learning that they have an interest in a stable Europe which, if not great enough to lead them to war, is keeping them in a state of siege, literally. And who is the besieger? The Government which has been talking about "encirclement."

Setback for Tolls

A Brooklyn court injunction temporarily restraining Westchester County Commissioners from collecting a 10-cent toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway will hardly affect similar tax proposals in other States unless, as in the New York case, there is obvious conflict between State and county laws. Clearly, the New York issue revolves around the legal rights of Westchester County to impose a highway toll in contravention of State laws prohibiting such a levy. Hence, the New York decision offers little encouragement to motor groups working for the repeal of the 10-cent toll on Connecticut's newly-completed Merritt Parkway, since this toll was imposed by action of the State Legislature.

Until the New York Court of Appeals renders its decision, the thousands of motorists passing over this 16-mile, four-lane parkway will do well to keep receipts given to them when tolls are paid. Hundreds or motorists have thrown them away, not realizing that the toll issue is still in court. If the lower court is upheld, fees may be refunded. Nearly 1,600,000 cars have passed over the parkway since the toll was imposed last June, providing an estimated revenue of some $160,000.

"President Has Plans to Knit Party Closer," says a Monitor headline. If he drops any stitches, the First Lady knows how to pick them up.

A boy with twenty-nine articles in his pockets was honored by a group of New York men who probably never had taken a census of the average woman's handbag.

A Buyer for Flour

One of the strongest criticisms made of the trade agreements negotiated under Secretary Cordell Hull's reciprocal tariff program is that they have failed for the most part to find extensive markets abroad for American agricultural products. The Venezuelan agreement signed a few days ago is something of an answer to that argument. It has obtained a reduction of 40 per cent in the duty of wheat flour going from the United States to that South American country, besides concessions on fresh canned fruits and vegetables, lard, oatmeal, prepared milk, canned fish, lumber, and a long list of manufactured products.

Naturally the goods will have to be paid for, and Venezuelans or other Latin-American customers have not a great deal of gold with which to buy, nor would there be any point in adding materially to the partly sterile hoard which already includes approximately three-fifths of the world's gold. South Americans have to buy, if they are to buy in quantity, with goods for goods. Unfortunately, perhaps, many of the goods from below the equator are kinds of goods which the United States also produces. In Venezuela, it is oil; in Argentina, with whom negotiations are in progress, it is beef.

However, some imports of oil will help conserve the North American supply, which despite conservation efforts is being tapped at a somewhat more rapid rate than that of the rest. And total imports up to 5 per cent of the domestic production—at which point the original excise tax applies—should not seriously affect employment in the petroleum industry in the United States. In this and other industries a certain amount of competition is a wholesome protection to the consumer.

At any rate, there is a great deal in the statement of Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, that if the United States does not wish to get trade by trading and to lower barriers to facilitate trade, there is little use of talking about the glorious possibilities of trade increases in the Western Hemisphere.

Realism in Airplanes

The air is filled with tall talk about the number of airplanes which the American industry can turn out for allied purchasers. Indeed, there is a good deal more talk than planes. For instance, Maj. George Fielding Eliot, who speaks with much assurance on military matters, wrote a few days ago that "it is stated that there are approximately 880 American planes already manufactured and awaiting delivery which can be immediately started across the ocean to Great Britain and France. It is further estimated that American deliveries of aircraft, provided transportation is available, can without any large increase in plant reach a total of about 1,000 a month within the near future."

This newspaper's Washington bureau, after inquiring in various sources including the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, estimated that the total of American planes already manufactured and awaiting delivery is nearer 250 than 880, and that the likely American deliveries of aircraft would be nearer 150 a month than 1,000.

The tall talkers on the subject have overlooked or underestimated the time-lag. The practical aviation people have not. A dispatch from Chicago—though not referring to just the same kind of planes—injects a note of realism. United Air Lines, in this dispatch, announced this week that it had placed a $3,400,000 order with the Douglas Aircraft Company for 10 four-motored 40-passenger airplanes. They will be delivered in the spring of 1941. That is the length of time it takes to develop the best quality of planes. Naturally, new orders placed by the Allies for standard planes could reach the delivery point somewhat sooner. But it will certainly take from nine months upward even for any projected plant expansions to be completed.

Let us not forget the manufacturer who was negotiating recently with a certain foreign mission. "And where," said the prospective purchasers, "is your factory?" The manufacturer led them to the window. He pointed to a vacant lot. "Out there," he said. A good deal of American "expanded production" for war orders is at precisely that stage.

The American Culinary Congress has recommended that "pommes de terre" be called just plain potatoes. There's nothing like calling a spud a spud.

The Bookshelf

President and Chief Justice

Henry F. Pringle, confirmed estimator of careers, now applies his art to THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. Two vols. $7.50). One accustomed to the usually hurried duties and responsibilities of a newspaper writer wonders that anyone can devote the time and effort necessary to the faithful preparations of the Taft biography. Its completeness and thoroughness are amazing.

The roots of the Taft family are deeply embedded in American soil. The branches are many, and wide in their extent. Generations have come and gone since the first of the clan appeared in a little Massachusetts community in the year 1678. He was Robert who, according to the biographer, was probably originally known as Tafe or Taffey, and who was either an Irishman or a Scotsman. He was the great-great-grandfather of William Howard Taft, who became President and thereafter Chief Justice of the United States.

The Tafts clung to New England, where their "tribe increased," until Alphonso Taft, then a young and inexperienced lawyer, migrated westward. He hung out his shingle in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1838. The fortunes that sometimes favor the industrious smiled upon the Taft household. From its circle there emerged the future President and his illustrious brothers, worthy descendants, perpetuators and guardians of a good name.

We find no more convincing testimonials anywhere to American idealism than in the ascending line which marks the progress of America's sons and daughters. In the record there is inspiration and encouragement to those of whatever station or whatever lineage. For those whom we regard as affluent it may seem that the way onward and upward is paved and made easy. But these pathways, though plainly marked, lead all too often into devious and dangerous byways. These experimental excursions must be avoided.

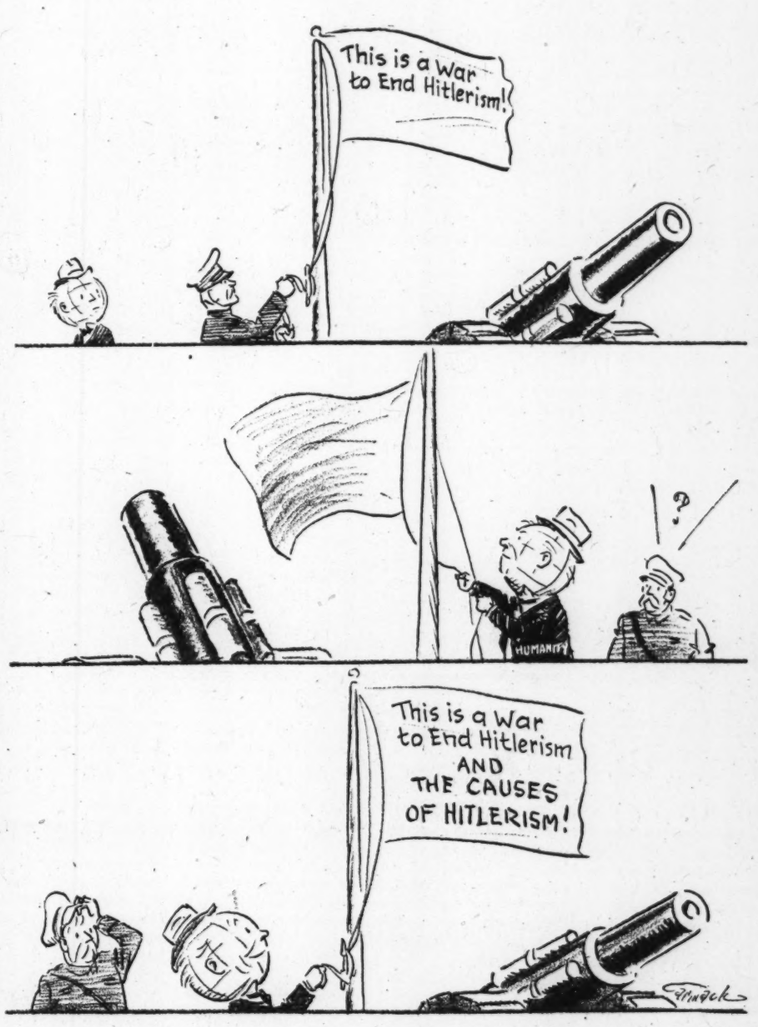
Mr. Pringle convinces his readers that the man whose character and worth he analyzes deliberately chose the harder and more rugged way. Temperamentally, and from inclination, he might have been expected to follow the path of least resistance. This he could not do. I am not convinced that the urge was always the call of duty. Probably it was more often the call of opportunity. We clothe great men with virtues which they themselves never professed to possess or sought to display.

There came to William Howard Taft, unexpectedly and perhaps undeservedly, in the declining years of his activity a bitter disappointment. He greatly wished to succeed himself in the Presidency. The shifting political tides of 1912 undermined and played him false. There are many even now who speak of this as a betrayal inspired by a false or inordinate ambition.

But the years held in store for him a high and worthy reward. He vigorously and indelibly wrote the final chapters as Chief Justice of the United States. It is as this that he will longer be known and honored.

F. L. P.

Amended



The Peace of Vézelay

The Peace of Vézelay is not a document but a spirit of detachment that broods over one of the loveliest, most historic but least visited hilltop villages of Europe. To me it is symbolical of things that last amid a world that changes rapidly. It is symbolical of the beauty that is a joy forever amid the curses of fevered ambitions for power. It is a very personal thing, this peace of Vézelay, the peace I have loved in bucolic days of early spring, the peace my children have enjoyed (I once "parked" them there) for weeks together, when the bleating of a lamb in the valley below was a sound of real importance, whereas the roar of guns was a dismal myth of textbooks and newspaper headlines.

Vézelay lies southeast of Paris, west of Dijon, west also of the Rhine and the Maginot Line by some 200 miles. It is within a few leagues of Bourges, the exact geographical center of France. Being on no important railway line, and indeed ten miles from any line at all, it has escaped, to a great degree, the tourist incursions that have made Carcassonne, Rothenburg, and other hilltop towns celebrated show pieces rather than simple villages that are "set on an hill." Vézelay is as grand as the best of them in situation, as romantic in all its rich detail, as stirring in its background, and certainly as important in art and architecture. It has everything and has kept everything, without nourishing any great desire to show itself to the hurrying world.

* * *

A Massachusetts architect, a friend since school days, revealed Vézelay to me. He had lived in Vézelay intermittently for years, benefiting from a long-term lease of a home that fairly hung from the edge of the town above the far-flung valley of the River Cure. To reach his home I took the toiling bus from Sermizelles. It carried me to the *hostellerie* of the White Horse at the bottom of Vézelay. The town consists of one long street, the Grande-Rue-Saint-Étienne, so steep that it is used annually for an automobile "slow race," dear to the humorous soul of France, and up this street my friend led me to his aerie.

What a wondrous thoroughfare from a forgotten century is this Great Street of Saint Stephen! It culminates in the colossal church of La Madeleine, built in the twelfth century to enshrine the supposed relics of Mary Magdalene. One of the largest monastic churches in Europe, this prodigious pile dwarfs the little town that scrambles up to its flanks. In its heyday, as a magnet for pious pilgrims, it drew huge crowds from all over France and even from all Christendom. Today it draws those who love old works of art and who know that its western porch is a superlative masterpiece of Romanesque construction and carving.

* * *

Climbing from my friend's home to this church of the Magdalene, we wandered on to the lovely hillcrest park behind it. Far, far below us lay riverside meadows and the silver ribbon of the Cure with several lost hamlets, including that dream of artists, Saint-Père-Sous-Vézelay. Tintinnabulant cowbells, bleating sheep, barking dogs, and insistent cuckoos (prevaricating about the time) sent their pastoral symphony floating faintly up to us from that incomparable vale.

Ancient walls surround Vézelay's summit and we walked the circuit of them, halting at the most famous landmark which even this "history trap" can boast. It is a simple cross in a hillside field marking the exact spot where Saint Bernard preached the Second Crusade. One of the preacher's listeners was King Louis VII of France and another was Louis's sprightly queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine (who later became the Queen of England's Henry II). Eleanor was a born tourist, so Bernard's theme fired her like a good travelogue. She made a great pretense of piety and thus goaded her royal husband into accepting the crusader's challenge. She herself set about to assemble innumerable boxes and have them packed with her best finery so that she might look her charming best while on the "cruise."

Today one motors to the spot whence this expensive tour set forth, but for the moment, and, one hopes, not a very long moment, one may make the trip in imagination only. The men of Mars decree it thus. I like to visit Vézelay even this way, for its spirit is balm to this terribly troubled age. The Peace of Vézelay is one, I feel, which can never be torn up like another of the scraps of paper which litter Europe.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tolerance and the Puritans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A current magazine reprints a letter written by Cotton Mather, the Puritan, in 1682, which is supposed to expose his bigotry and intolerance.

That Cotton Mather and other Puritans were intolerant cannot be denied. Neither can it be denied that George Washington kept slaves; that Solomon had 700 wives; and that preachers a hundred years ago sometimes became drunk.

But these things must be viewed in relation to the political, moral, and religious thought of the times in which they lived. And when this is done it will show the American Puritans to be the personification of tolerance, in comparison with the rest of the world in which they lived. They kept alive the spark of liberty when it had been extinguished everywhere else.

Fox's Book of Martyrs says:

"The fault of our fathers was the fault of the age; and though this cannot justify, it certainly furnishes an extenuation of their conduct. . . .

"At the same time, it is but just to say, that imperfect as were their views of the rights of conscience, they were nevertheless far in advance of the age to which they belonged; and it is to them, more than to any other class of men on earth, the world is indebted for the more rational views that now prevail on the subject of civil and religious liberty."

Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman who visited America over a hundred years ago, in his book, "Democracy in America," says: "If we carefully examine the social and political state of America, after having studied its history, we shall remain perfectly convinced that not an opinion, not a custom, not a law, I may even say, not an event, is upon record which the origin of that people (the Puritans) will not explain."

John Fiske, in "The Beginnings of New England," says: "Had it not been for the Puritans, political liberty would probably have disappeared from the world."

For an American to harp on the faults of the Puritans, forgetting their virtues and what they have done for us, is base ingratitude.

I am not a descendant of the Puritans. My parents came from Germany. But my study of European, American, and Puritan history has filled me with admiration and gratitude for the American Puritans.

Sterling, Ill. AMERICAN

Defenses

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us constantly remember that even though this war destroy Hitler and his system, Europe will be sure to produce new aggression. Where one Hitler is wiped out, two more will pop up in his place.

If we are to fight every time a dictator tries to dominate Europe, our future will be nothing but war. If to defend itself, democracy must be in a continual state of war mobilization, democracy cannot be defended.

Our entry into this strife would destroy our democracy a lot sooner than Hitler ever will.

The best defense we can make will be to strengthen our democracy, free our resources to the use of all, and so build up our economic prosperity, power, and prestige that Europe will see the futility of fascism, communism, and militarism.

Wasilla, Alaska JIM BUSEY

Revolt in Germany

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is interesting to notice the forecast by Alfred Duff Cooper, wherein he states that the Rightists in Germany will probably revolt. A member of my family spoke with a naturalized American just back from Germany a few days after the war was declared. He was disgusted with the whole affair, and said his family in Germany did not want war, nor Hitlerism! He said they, like thousands of others, salute Hitler, and anyone they must salute, go to meetings they must go to, and so forth, but are not in sympathy with the present government. This German-American at that time said that in due time, the German people would demand decent government, but he said he could not safely say when a revolt would come, although he did not expect a long war. He said a German revolt would break the war, but that, with the strict discipline now exerted all over Germany and the conquered countries taken over by Germany, it was difficult to organize any movement, and for that reason, it might take a little time. (MRS.) ELLA MAY FRAZER

Madison, N. J.

Monday Holidays

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noticed lately remarks in your paper about keeping all holidays on a Monday.

Why not, since in Australia for many years all holidays, with the exception, I think, of Anzac Day and Christmas, have been observed on the Monday following the holiday, with much success.

In Australia all stores close at noon on Saturdays with the exception of a very few delicatessen shops. Some of the stores keep open till 9:30 Friday nights to make up for this. NANCY EVERETT

San Francisco, Calif.

"Why Not Wait?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the United States would change automatically from a democratic form of government to a dictatorship in the event of our becoming involved in the European war, why not just wait, without fighting, letting the dictators "come and get us." It would postpone the torture and perhaps never happen. (MRS.) FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS

West Los Angeles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Equalization of Education—A National Problem

By Haydn S. Pearson

The most vital problem facing the United States today in the field of public education is the equalization of opportunity. The place of birth arbitrarily determines a good or poor education for millions of children. A remedy must be found to serve all children in a democratic way. The National Education Association has gone on record as being in favor of Federal aid for education.

No satisfactory criterion has been evolved to judge the results of education. In general, we assume that the well-to-do States and communities which spend most are providing the best schools. California, Michigan, Nevada, New York, and Wyoming all spend more than $100 per year per pupil. At the end of the scale, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee all spend less than $28 per pupil.

This is not to criticize these States. Impersonal comparison shows that some States would have to tax themselves five to six times as heavily as other States in order to raise the same amount per pupil in schools! One cannot argue that because a family happens to live in a poor State that the children deserve to attend poor schools!

Neither can one argue that the Nation as a whole has no interest in the problem if large numbers of children are receiving an inadequate education.

* * *

There are two aspects of the problem which will have to be solved before a satisfactory adjustment is achieved. First, the tax problem will have to be adjusted; second, a method of distributing aid without infringing on States' rights will have to be evolved. Both problems will be much in the foreground in the next decade.

The tax problem is a complex one and historically related to educational advancement. Since the beginning of our national life we have had approximately two "hard" years to each three years of "good" times. During good years money has come freely. Since the beginning of the century, the national cost for elementary and secondary education has increased from $215,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. In 1910, 1.35 per cent of the national income went for education; in 1930 the figure was 3.35 per cent. Today schools serve 70 per cent of all secondary age pupils; in 1900, the figure was less than 10 per cent. School costs have naturally mounted as education has increased its service.

The crux of the matter is that in order to give all children of the nation equal educational opportunity, the rich States will have to pay part of the costs for poorer States, and this extra money raised in the wealthier States will go to other Commonwealths.

A vital problem of philosophy is involved. For 150 years, education has been left to the States. The Constitution, through the fact that it does not specifically mention education, is quoted by opponents of Federal aid as intending that education is strictly a State matter.

* * *

Society has always struggled with the tax burden, but in the United States the principle has been established that all citizens shall be taxed to support education. Modern life has complicated the problem, and now many thinkers believe a man's income, rather than the amount of real property he possesses, is the true measure of his ability to pay taxes. Taxes on real property have increased out of all proportion to taxes on income. In 1930-1931 the general property tax broke down in many communities, and literally hundreds of thousands of children suffered in curtailment of school privileges. The point at issue is: If all children of our society are to have decent chances educationally, money will have to be provided for the poorer States.

The second phase of the problem may arouse more feeling than the first, especially if better business conditions return. Can the Federal Government provide funds, and still let the States keep their independence and initiative?

The Smith-Hughes law, which put the National Government into secondary education, is cited by opponents of Federal aid as an illustration of the inevitability of bureaucratic control. The Federal board, through its supervisors, specifies the manner of instruction in agriculture and domestic science in high schools where their aid is accepted. The State puts in part of the money, the Federal Government part; but the latter agency controls conditions where it is spent. Opponents contend that if Federal funds were generally applied in the poorer States, local interest in schools would be wiped out.

* * *

The group in favor of Federal aid make the counter argument that education is now a national concern, so intimately connected with the well being of the whole social order, that we can no longer ignore the lack of opportunity which is the portion for many children.

They say, further, that our economic development, however favorable, will not bring about equalization of wealth among the States. Natural resources of oil, timber, iron, soil and water power give some States an advantage which cannot be overcome by others.

They hold that aid can be given without over-supervision from a central bureaucracy. The State should set standards within its own borders which the community receiving aid must meet. Instead of discouraging initiative, proponents say it will stimulate communities to a better school system.

One thing is certain. The problem is before the Nation. It will have to be settled one way or the other. Either education in our society will be equalized for all children, or else the place of birth will continue to give some youths an advantage in educational opportunity over their fellows.